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Part One
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GOLD MEN DELIBERATING

WASHINGTON DEMOCRATS NOT CLEAR WHAT THEY SHOULD DO.

They Will Not Vote for Bryan and Populism—In Doubt Whether They Should Advise Sound-Money Men of Their Party in All Sections of the Country to Vote for McKinley—Some Insist There Should Be Another Ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The manner of making their protest against the Chicago ticket most effective is the chief topic of political discussion at present among Washington Democrats. That they intend to make a protest has not been for a moment a matter of doubt with any of them. It is thought desirable not to make out a cause of action until after the Populist Convention at St. Louis. Some of the gold men fear the results of a union between silver Democrats, silver Republicans, and straight-out Populists, and believe that such a union would make necessary a combination of sound-money men of all parties in support of McKinley. Those who favor a separate ticket do not admit the force of this reasoning. Neither the one element nor the other conceals the fact that its essential purpose is to defeat the ticket of free silver and anarchy named at Chicago. The proposition of those Democrats who favor an independent gold ticket is that support of such a ticket would be the most effective way of defeating Bryan and Sewall.

One of the plans under discussion is to have a gold-standard organization without a gold-standard candidate. This would involve an independent gold Democratic committee in each of the leading sound-money States, which would arrange for rallies to protest against the Chicago ticket, would circulate protests for signatures, and otherwise would endeavor to stimulate sound-money sentiment. The question whether these committees should recommend that McKinley be voted for on election day might be left to be determined by local sentiment or the developments of events, but no doubt is felt that the more prominent and earnest of the sound-money men would register their votes for McKinley and Hobart.

The objection made to this plan by the advocates of an independent ticket is that it would be difficult to carry out. It is urged that it would run counter to the inclination of the average man to vote for some candidate, and also that it would require an organization in every case independent of the regular Democratic organization in the State. Committees would spring up and great meetings would be held by Democrats to protest against the Chicago ticket and the crazy platform on which it stands if there should be no gold-standard ticket, but it is possible such a policy would not contribute to the unity and future success of the Democratic Party.

The advocates of an independent ticket base their contention on three grounds—that such a policy would divide the Democratic vote in the Western States; that it would preserve the Democratic organization without dishonor in the East, and that it would afford an opportunity for the union of all friends of sound money in case it should appear that there was danger of the success of the silver ticket.

The first proposition, with reference to the division of the Democratic vote in the doubtful States, is considered the strongest in favor of another Democratic ticket. The argument of the opponents of an independent ticket, that such a ticket would keep votes away from McKinley, is met by the contention that it would keep a still greater number of Democratic votes away from Bryan and Sewall. The average party man, it is argued, outside of a few great cities, where sound-money sentiment has been aroused powerfully, will tend more and more as the campaign shall approach its end to drift back into the ranks of his regular party. If Democrats have only Bryan as a Democratic candidate to vote for, it is feared that many thousands will vote for him who gladly would support a gold-standard Democrat if he should be in the field.

The argument that an independent ticket would preserve the Democratic organization in the East appeals strongly to Democrats who believe that there is a future for the party as the champion of commercial freedom. The formal support of the silver ticket by the Democratic organizations in the Eastern States would destroy their prestige, it is argued, and make it impossible for them ever to command again the votes of sound-money men. The cause of tariff reform thus would be set back for a generation, or remitted to the element which is now shouting for free silver and whose policy of tariff reform would be as radical and reckless as their policy of free coinage.

Some of the Eastern tariff reformers are unwilling to abandon the hopes upon which the Democratic Party has grown to power in their States within the last ten years, and they believe that an independent gold-standard ticket is the best means of saving the party from dishonor and making its success possible in the years to come upon a sound-money and tariff-reform platform.

Some of the friends of an independent ticket say that if worse should come to worst, and the silver frenzy should seem likely to triumph over the divided forces of sound money, the existence of an independent ticket might prove the best means of uniting every sound-money vote against the free-silver combination.

They set up that not the slightest doubt is felt among politicians that if the Populists and silver Republicans should fail to nominate Mr. Bryan they would unite with the silver Democrats in every Republican or doubtful State upon a union Electoral ticket. This ticket, they say, might contain in a State like Illinois, with twenty-four Electors, sixteen free-silver Democrats, seven free-silver Republicans, and four Populists. The vote of every member of either of these factions would be obtained for the union ticket, and the enemies of sound money would present a united front at the polls and in the popular vote.

It might be necessary then for the gold-standard Democrats to make a similar combination with the Republicans, taking, perhaps, from four to eight of the twenty-four Electoral votes of the union ticket. Such a union sound-money ticket, it is argued, would draw a much heavier vote than a straight McKinley ticket. Every Republican would realize that the gold Democrats who were on the ticket were put there to make the salvation of the State possible for sixteen or twenty Republican Electors, and every sound-money Democrat would realize that he was giving his vote the greatest possible efficiency against the combination of Anarchy, Socialism, and revenge, which was in league to carry it for silver.

There would be no excuse, it is argued, for any Democrat who believed in sound money refusing to vote the union sound-money ticket. The choice of gold-standard Democratic Electors might prevent the election of McKinley by the people, but it would not prevent his election by the House of Representatives. The only chance of compassing this would be the union of the silver Democratic Electors upon the gold-standard Democrat, if they had votes enough between them to make a majority of the Electoral College. Such a combination would be highly improbable, owing to the bitterness of the campaign and the

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ONE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Result of the Collision of an Engine with a Cow.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 13.—An express train on the Hazleton branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while rounding a curve this afternoon, between White Haven and Freeland, struck a cow. The engine was derailed and thrown down an embankment 200 feet high, and the three passenger coaches were thrown from the tracks upon their sides. One man was killed and a score of people hurt, several seriously.

The accident was the most serious passenger wreck that has occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad since the memorable Mud Run disaster. The dead and injured are:

Dead.

DOWD, WILLIAM H., engineer.

Injured.

BAUER, MARY S., of Towanda, Penn.; cut and bruised about the head, face, and body.
BRODHUN, HENRY, of Wilkesbarre; arm broken, and back and side injured.
BRODHUN, Mrs. HENRY; very seriously injured about the back and chest.
CLARK, Miss ROSE A., Ashland, Penn.; arm, back, and hip injured.
CLARK, Mrs. R. L., Ashland, Penn.; seriously hurt about the head and body.
FREHLICH, WILLIAM, West Hazelton; one eye destroyed.
GAIER, G. CHARLES, Baltimore; scalp wound.
GALE, NATHANIEL, New-York; leg bruised and right hand injured.
GLONAGA, DANIEL, Philadelphia; bruised about the body.
GRIER, DIXON, traveling man of Philadelphia; cut and bruised about the body.
HUMPHREY, A. B., Towanda; hip bruised.
LORENZ, FRANK; badly cut about the head and shoulders.
LORENZ, Miss, Ashley, Penn.; slightly bruised.
LORENZ, Mrs., Ashley, Penn.; cut about the head.
HAZELTON, Alderman MARTIN, knkee cap cut and wrenched.
McCLOSKEY, PATRICK, Philadelphia; cut and bruised about the body and limbs, and arm broken; condition critical.
McDONALD, JAMES, of Freeland, Penn.; three ribs broken.
MOONEY, BERNARD, fireman; broken rib and bruised about the body.
RICHARDS, E. E., Boston; limbs bruised.

All the passengers aboard the train were badly shaken up, but the above are the most seriously hurt.

The train, consisting of an engine and three passenger coaches, left Hazleton at 1:45 P. M. for White Haven. It was in charge of Engineer William Dowd, Conductor Joseph Holler, and Fireman B. Mooney, all of Hazleton. When the train reached a point about 200 yards from Pond Creek Junction, where the highland branch of the Lehigh Valley and the Upper Lehigh branch of the Central Railroad come together, it rounded a sharp curve at a good rate of speed, probably thirty miles an hour. Just as the train was shooting along the curve the engine struck a cow, and the animal became entangled in the machinery of the engine. The big machine ran along the ties for a distance of 300 yards and then broke loose from the tender and rolled down an embankment nearly 200 feet. The engine plowed through the ground, steamed and puffed, then turned over and over, and in a moment was at the foot of the embankment. The fireman, Mooney, jumped out of the cab window and followed the engine down the bank, receiving serious if not fatal injuries, while Engineer Dowd was pinned under the engine. When found he was so terribly injured and scalded that he died soon after being taken out from under the wreck.

When the engine broke loose from the coaches the latter bumped over the ties for a distance of over 200 yards and then rolled down an embankment, and all three of the coaches turned over on their sides. The passengers were thrown over their seats in all directions, and all suffered more or less injury.

OIL IN A LIGHTER EXPLODES.

One Man Killed, Another Injured, and the Vessel Wrecked.

An oil explosion by which one man was killed and another seriously hurt, and a lighter was destroyed, occurred at the Standard Oil Company's docks at Cavan Point, near Jersey City, yesterday.

Lighter No. 10 was lying at the end of the dock taking in white astral oil for Hunter's Point. She had two tanks with a capacity of 400 barrels each. The forward tank had been filled and the other tank was about three-quarters full when in some unexplained way the oil exploded.

There were on board the lighter at the time Capt. Frederick Henry and Mate Alexander McElhatton. The former was thrown against the side of the dock, and then fell back to the deck of the lighter. He was badly hurt, but managed to make his way to the dock. After his wounds were dressed he was taken to his home, 291 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

Mate McElhatton was thrown overboard by the explosion, and must have been stunned. He sank at once, and, though efforts were made to save him, his body was not recovered until two hours later. He was fifty-five years old, not married, and lived at 76 Freeman Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

The explosion set fire to the lighter, and she was at once towed into the stream by a tug. There the forward tank exploded, and the vessel went to the bottom, a helpless wreck. She was valued at $18,000 and the oil at $2,500.

STRUGGLED WITH A MANIAC.

Four Policemen Required to Subdue an Insane Patient.

Louis O'Sullivan, twenty years of age, who lived with his parents at 334 Central Park West, became violent last evening, and after great difficulty was placed in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. O'Sullivan was discharged from Blackwell's Island three or four months ago as cured of insanity. His mother, fearing that her life was in danger, managed to lock him in the dining room and called in Policeman Marks of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Marks went into the dining room and tried to take the maniac out, but could not handle him alone. He managed to lock him in the dining room again and went for assistance.

Policemen Wannamaker, McGlone, and Evers responded. The four officers entered the dining room together. The maniac rushed for them, and a short but fierce struggle followed. It required the united effort of the four policemen to get O'Sullivan on the floor and hold him down.

An ambulance call was sent in, and Dr. Rossman, from the Manhattan Hospital, responded. It took the efforts of the four policemen, the surgeon, and the ambulance driver to get O'Sullivan into the ambulance.

An Old Woman Injured.

Margaret Parker, seventy-one years old and homeless, was knocked down yesterday afternoon at Grand Street and the Bowery by a Grand Street car and severely injured. The woman was crossing the street and became confused. Driver James Keating of Car No. 138 saw her predicament, but not until it was too late, and before he could stop the car the horses had knocked the woman down. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that two ribs were broken and she was injured internally. Keating was arrested.

To Be Deported to China.

BOSTON, July 13.—Ung Fong, the Chinaman who is illegally in this country, and who has been confined at Charles Street jail for the last two months, will be deported to China. He was taken by an Assistant Marshal and a guide to-night on the 6 o'clock train from Boston. Their destination is Fort Townsend, where he will be delivered to the proper officials and the trip resumed. Ung Fong is the first Chinaman to be deported from New-England, and a great deal of interest has been manifested in the disposition of the case.

Lots of Noise, Little Damage.

An accumulation of gas in the subway of the Edison Electric Light Company, at Broadway and Bleecker Street, exploded early yesterday morning with a terrific report, and pieces of the manhole cover were thrown 100 feet in the air. No one was hurt. The report and the blue flame of the burning gas attracted a large crowd to the place.

CALL FOR ANOTHER TICKET

ILLINOIS SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

Set Forth Grounds on Which They Base Their Opinion that It Would Be a Grave Mistake Not to Put Presidential Candidates in the Field Whom Advocates of Honest Money May Support—An Earnest Appeal.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Honest Money Democracy of Illinois, through its Executive Committee, issued an address to-night to the Democrats of other States calling upon them to nominate another National ticket and adopt a platform of "sound money" principles upon which the nominees may appeal to the people of that opinion. The address was authorized at a meeting of the Executive Committee Saturday night, and a committee of three was appointed to write and issue it. The committee met to-day in the law office of Henry S. Robbins, President of the Illonois Democratic Sound-Money League, and agreed upon the address, which is as follows:

To Our Fellow-Democrats of Other States:

A National convention, convened under the constituted authority of our party, has just closed its session in the City of Chicago. It entered upon its work by violating all party precedents in the rejection of a distinguished Democrat as its temporary presiding officer.

It deprived a sovereign State of a voice in its deliberations by unseating, without al currency,

cause or legal justification, delegates elected with all the regularity known to party organization.

It refused to indorse the honesty and fidelity of the present Democratic National Democracy.

It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone at a ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby it repudiated a time-honored Democratic principle, which demands the strict maintenance of a sound and stable Nation-currency.

Finally, to make it still plainer that, although in name, it was not in fact a Democratic Convention, it named for President one who is not in his political convictions and has not always been even in his profession, a Democrat.

This has made such a crisis, both for the Nation and the Democratic Party, that the sound-money Democrats must at once decide what political action they will take for the protection of the honor of the Nation, the prosperity of the people, and the life and usefulness of the party.

The sound-money Democrats of Illinois have made up their minds fully that a new Democratic National Convention should be called for the earliest feasible day to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and to adopt a platform of Democratic principles and they desire to state to their fellow-Democrats of the other States their reasons, as follows:

1—The sound-money Democrats owe it to the country to make it certain at once that their revolt against free silver is determined and will be organized. It is unfair to oblige the credit of the Nation and the business and industrial interests of the people merely to guess what the sound-money Democrats will do in November, and to wait until November to find out.

2—The nomination of a new ticket is the logical course; without it, and a sound-money Democratic campaign, the whole educational force of sound-money Democratic sentiment would be paralyzed from the beginning. Republicans cannot argue the sound-money question to Democratic voters. Republican sincerity on that question is doubted by the Democratic masses. The tariff question will be put to the front and insisted upon by Republican speakers and the Republican press, as has been repeatedly done by McKinley himself. Democrats will not listen to talk on finance when it is accompanied by abuse of the Democratic Party.

The most effective force at this time for a campaign is the force residing in the sound-money Democrats; for they are profoundly in earnest and can get a hearing from Democrats that the Republicans cannot possibly get. Without a campaign we should not only have no speakers, but our press would be firing in the air; and the whole force of campaign organization and campaign workers in campaign literature and the great power of constant private discussion and appeal would all be lost.

3—A new convention would also preserve for the future the opportunities of the Democratic Party. Unless a clear comparison is made between the genuine Democrats and the Democrats who are drifting into Populism, or are already in Populism; and unless that clear-cut separation is supported by organization and a reorganized Democratic Party is the result, the party has no chance of regaining public confidence for years to come. The sound-money Democrats in the different States must either make it clear that they have no association with the Bryan party, or they must accept association and entanglement with it. And all State organizations will, in the public mind, be for it that do not make it absolutely clear that they are against it.

4. Democrats who believe in Democratic principles must have a party. They will have a party sooner or later. The sooner the better. They now have the opportunity to reorganize and keep the Democratic Party, and the interest of the Nation imperatively demand that the great Democratic Party shall be rescued out of Populism and kept on its historic foundation.

The sound-money Democrats are already sufficiently organized in this State to be able to meet their fellow-Democrats in a new convention, and are anxious to confer with representatives of other States whenever a representative conference can be brought about. We hope that out of the responses to this public statement of the views of the Illinois Democracy there can be gathered so much of the judgment of the leading sound-money Democrats of the United States as can be formulated into a plan of action.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Charles A. Ewing, Chairman, Palmer House, Chicago.

JOHN M. PALMER,
CHARLES A. EWING,
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
BEN T. CABLE,
W. S. FOREMAN,
THOMAS A. MORAN,
JOHN P. HOPKINS,
HENRY S. ROBBINS,
L. A. GOODRICH,
JAMES T. HOBLITT,
ADOLPH KRAUS,
JAMES M. SHEEAN,
CHARLES A. WILLIAMSON,
LYNDEN EVANS,
R. E. SPANGLER,
Executive Committee of the Honest Money Democracy.

The Illinois sound-money Democrats will be disappointed greatly if there shall be no Democratic ticket this Fall which they shall be able to support.

PENNSYLVANIA BOLTER.

Mr. Dickson, Democratic Candidate for Presidential Elector.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Samuel Dickson, an eminent lawyer of this city and Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector, to-day wrote a long letter to State Chairman Robert Wright stating that he could not support the candidates nominated on the Chicago platform, as that platform, in his opinion, was opposed to the principles of the party.

Mr. Dickson says that unless the gold Democrats shall nominate a candidate he will vote for McKinley.

He therefore resigns his candidacy for Presidential Elector.

DISSATISFACTION IN TEXAS.

Austin Paper Wants Another Ticket—Suggests Hill and Gordon.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 13.—The Austin Statesman bolts the nomination of Bryan, regarding him as more of a Populist than a Democrat. It says:

Does the great old Democratic Party of this country intend to submit quietly to such an outrage? Does the Democratic Party intend to submit to have its principles eradicated from the political arena of this country and its banner trailed in the dust, after the car of the Populistic and free-silver hero? We do not believe it will. There is life in the old party yet. Its ranks are purified from the vulgar Socialist from South Carolina, Ben Tillman, as well as from the violent Anarchist of Illinois, John P. Altgeld. It stands now purified and united, awaiting the action of its great leader, David B. Hill of New-York, and the sound-money Democrats of the country. It has a tremendous responsibility upon it.

The Statesman suggests that Hill and Gordon would make a good ticket.

FAVORS A THIRD TICKET.

Judge Krueger Wants to Vote for a Gold Democrat.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Judge Gottfried Krueger, who returned from Chicago yesterday, was asked to-day if he thought the Democrats ought to nominate a third ticket. He replied:

"I certainly do think so, and I favor this plan because it will give the many Democrats who are opposed to free silver and who will not support McKinley a chance to vote for a good Democrat. Such a movement will also help to keep the party together. There is no denying the fact that McKinley will not have a walk-over. In fact any one who was at Chicago would think that there was no one in the race but Bryan.

"The people in the West," continued the Judge, "seemed to have become crazed on the silver question, and it was hardly safe for a gold advocate to go among them. They accept every word uttered by such men as Tillman and Altgeld as Gospel truth. Some of the silver men think that if Bryan is elected they will come to New-York and take possession. They think that Eastern capitalists are all thieves and robbers and continually plotting to rob the West. Every day of delay at Chicago increased the forces of the silver men, as men who were sent there for gold became converted by the seductive arguments of the silver men and the all-pervading silver atmosphere.

"For myself, I cannot support such a platform or the candidates named by the convention which adopted it. I hope I shall have an opportunity to vote for a gold Democrat."

PREMIER LAURIER'S NEW CABINET.

The Dominion Parliament Called to Meet on Aug. 18.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 13.—The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the new Liberal Premier, has practically completed his Cabinet, with the exception of the Department of the Interior, which has been left open for a Western man, probably the Hon. Clifford Sifton or Joseph Martin of Manitoba.

The following is the official list of the Cabinet Ministers, with their portfolios, as sworn in at the Governor General's office in the presence of his Excellency shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon:

President of the Privy Council—The Hon. Wilfred Laurier.
Trade and Commerce—The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.
Minister of Justice—The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowatt.
Minister of Finance—The Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Minister of Militia—The Hon. D. R. Borden.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—The Hon. L. H. Davies.
Minister of Public Works—The Hon. J. Israel Tarte.
Minister of Railways and Canals—The Hon. G. H. Blair.
Minister of Agriculture—The Hon. Sydney Fisher.
Postmaster General—The Hon. William Paterson.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinlere.
Secretary of State—The Hon. R. W. Scott.
Solicitor General—The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

The following are members without portfolio:

The Hon. H. C. Jeffrion, the Hon. R. R. Dobell, Speaker of the House of Commons; the Hon. J. D. Edgar, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; the Hon. L. H. Brodeur, Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. C. A. Pelletier.

The Dominion Parliament has been called to meet Aug. 18 for the dispatch of public business.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 13.—Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, who has accepted the position of Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government, to-night forwarded his resignation to Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick. It was accepted and Arthur S. Hardy, Commissioner of Public Works, was requested by the Lieutenant Governor to form a new Government. Mr. Hardy will be sworn in to-morrow as Premier and Attorney General.

The other changes in the Government consequent on Sir Oliver Mowat's retirement will be the promotion of J. M. Gibson from the Provincial Secretaryship to Commissioner of Crown Lands; W. P. Balfour from Speakership to Provincial Secretary, and a new member to the Speakership.

MAJOR MORELAND PLEADS GUILTY.

His Plea Creates a Sensation in the Court in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—The second trial of ex-City Attorney W. C. Moreland and his assistant, W. H. House, charged with misappropriating money said to rightfully belong to the City of Pittsburg, was called in Quarter Sessions Court to-day before Judges Porter and Kennedy. Messrs. Moreland and House had been jointly indicted for embezzlement. The amount specifically stated in the nine counts presented to-day was $26,652.74, and covers the last four years of official acts of the defendants. This covers all of the shortages on which the Commonwealth is said to be able to secure positive evidence, but does not, in fact, approach the total of the amounts unaccounted for during the twelve years in which the defendants were in charge of the city's legal department.

Every seat in the courtroom was occupied long before the case was called. Mr. House occupied a seat at the attorneys' table, but Major Moreland was not present. When Mr. Moreland was called upon to enter his plea, Harry Goehring, representing counsel for Moreland, addressed the Court, saying:

"May it please your Honors, we wish to enter a plea of guilty for Mr. Moreland."

The court accepted the plea and the attorneys quickly left the room.

This totally unexpected development caused a sensation. The trial of Mr. House was immediately taken up. Mr. House entered a plea of not guilty. The selection of a jury occupied the time of court until the noon recess.

Major Moreland was seen at his private law office, but refused to talk for publication. His bond will be renewed at once. The maximum penalty attached to Major Moreland's confessed crime is five years' imprisonment, or fine covering the amount of the city's claim against him.

Col. Nunes Held for Trial.

The examination of Col. Emilio Nunes, who is charged with having violated the neutrality laws by aiding and abetting a military expedition to Cuba on the steamship Laurada, which left this port on May 8, was concluded before Commissioner Alexander yesterday. No more witnesses for the Government were called, and Mr. Rubens, for the defense, moved for the discharge of Col. Nunes, on the ground that nothing had been introduced to show that the accused had any guilty knowledge of the expedition. The Commissioner denied the motion and held the Colonel for trial.

Wants the Mayor Impeached.

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 13.—Father Henry Anderson, President of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, caused a sensation here to-day when he retained ex-Congressman H. L. Morey to draw up the necessary papers to impeach Mayor Charles S. Bosch. The father complains that he cannot sleep at night on account of hoodlums who gather in front of his parsonage and make night hideous, and he says the Mayor refuses to afford him protection.

The President Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 13.—The President, after clearing his desk of some official matters, took a short fishing trip to-day. While Mr. Cleveland will be unable to attend the celebration at Provincetown to-morrow, his friend Joseph Jefferson will be present and make a short informal address.

RICH WOMAN ARRESTED

MRS. DELGADO AND TWO GIRLS ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Detectives in a Sixth Avenue Store Said They Saw the Children Take Some Cheap Articles and that a Search Revealed Other Articles Carried in an Umbrella—Nothing Found When Search Was Made at Police Station.

A Cuban woman, said to be wealthy; her cousin, a twelve-year-old girl, and a girl fifteen years old were prisoners last night on a charge of shoplifting. They were arrested in Ehrich Brothers', Sixth Avenue.

The prisoners are Mrs. Marie Delgado, twenty-eight years old, who lives at 74 West Ninety-second Street; her cousin, Sophia Delgado, and Tuana Rodriguez, a friend of Sophia's, both of whom live with Mme. Delgado. The husband of Mme. Delgado is at present in Cuba, with the father and mother of Sophia, who when they left here six months ago left the child in charge of Mrs. Delgado.

Mrs. Delgado was locked up for a while in the West Thirtieth Street Station, and the two children were sent to the Gerry society rooms upon complaint of the store detectives, Jennie V. O'Connor and Miss Quigg.

According to the detectives, the children were seen by them to enter the store shortly before 6 o'clock, speak to Mrs. Delgado, then go over to a counter where a lot of cheap notions was displayed, drop their handkerchiefs over a small bracelet and some fans, and walk away toward the woman. When they were searched at the West Thirtieth Street Station nothing was found. The store detectives had searched them in the store, and they turned over a quantity of stuff at the desk in the station house which they claimed to have found in an umbrella which they said one of the children carried.

In the package they handed over the desk to Sergt. Tims were four pocketbooks, three sets of waist buttons, three silk belts, a side comb, three fans, and a bottle of preparation for mending chinaware.

The detectives waited until the woman and the two girls had started to leave the place. They stopped them, took them to a room, and searched them. About the searching the detectives said nothing, but the younger girl, who is the only one of the prisoners who speaks English, told that they had been searched in a private room by the detectives before they were taken to the police station by Policeman Behr.

When Capt. Chapman heard this he was very angry, and declared that it was against the law to search a prisoner in any place other than the station house. He then sent the prisoners to the matron, who could find no stolen articles upon them.

About 70 cents' worth of the property alleged to have been found upon the prisoners was claimed by the store detectives, while the other articles, worth twelve or fourteen dollars, Mrs. Delgado said she had bought at another store.

The children and woman were hysterical when they were arraigned before the desk, and when Mrs. Delgado was made to understand the charge and that she would have to be detained she fainted. She was led back to a cell, while the children were sent to the Gerry Society in a patrol wagon. All were well dressed and gave every evidence of refinement and wealth.

After she had been locked up Mrs. Delgado sent a messenger to a Mr. Narganes of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street. He reached the station house shortly after 8 o'clock, and when informed of the charge was dumfounded. He told the Sergeant that Mrs. Delgado was a most estimable lady, was very wealthy, was the mother of nine children, and denounced her arrest as an outrage and insisted that a mistake had been made and offered to go her bail in any amount. The Sergeant told him that only a Magistrate could accept bail, and he left.

In the evening a number of Cubans called at the station house in carriages inquiring what could be done for the prisoners.

Robert Blackburn of the Gilsey House furnished bail for Mrs. Delgado finally. She said that she believed the detectives were angry at her cousin because when Miss O'Connor stopped them she made a remark about Cuba, whereupon the child stuck her tongue out. She refused to talk further.

THE SHEEP WAR IN OREGON.

It Is Becoming Very Serious and May Grow Dangerous.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 13.—News comes from Grant County that the sheep war, as it is called, is becoming serious, and if the sheep men overstep the quarantine limits there will be bloodshed.

Early this Spring the people of Fox Valley decided that sheep could no longer be promiscuously herded in their valley, and notified all to that effect. As a result of their determination, bands were fired upon and many sheep killed and wounded. Last week a band of sheep belonging to Scharff Brothers was shot into, eight being killed.

The next night a similar attack was made on a band belonging to John Nealon. This time fifteen sheep were killed and about sixty wounded. The herder's dog was killed by his bedside, and the herder himself struck by a stray bullet. The probability is, that in a few days not only sheep's blood, but human blood, may be shed.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

G. P. Edgar, a Well-Known Book Dealer, in a Critical Condition.

George P. Edgar, sixty-five years old, who lives with two sisters in Rahway, N. J., was stricken with apoplexy about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his office at 150 Nassau Street. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital by Surgeon Johnson in an unconscious condition.

Mr. Edgar is a well-known book dealer. He is a meember of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic.

While in his office yesterday afternoon talking with William F. Bram, an old army friend, Mr. Edgar exclaimed, "I don't feel much air here," and Mr. Bram left the room to go to an adjoining office to bring him a glass of ice water. When he returned, Mr. Edgar was apparently asleep, but when he attempted to awake him he found him to be unconscious.

Mr. Edgar was still unconscious at a late hour last night, but the physicians have hopes of his recovery.

Henry H. Adams Injured.

Ex-County Treasurer Henry H. Adams was thrown from his light carriage yesterday morning at Fulton, near Bond Street, Brooklyn, and received injuries which were at the time considered to be serious. The accident was caused by his horse being frightened by a trolley car. Mr. Adams was removed to his home, 1,475 Herkimer Street, where a physician attended him. He was well enough yesterday afternoon to be taken to Ruffle Bar, where he will spend a few weeks.

Arrested for Delaying Mail Car.

Robert W. Warren of 3 Hunterly Road, Brooklyn, is the driver of an ice cart. He was arrested yesterday for delaying the United States mails. He refused to get his cart out of the car tracks on Fulton Street, and delayed United States mail trolley car 5. The result was that twenty-three cars were lined up, and the blockade was not lifted until a policeman arrested Warren.

CHILDREN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Stetson Leach's Horse Broke His Carriage in Pieces.

BELLPORT, L. I., July 13.—A serious accident occurred here shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. Stetson Leach of Brooklyn, a Summer resident there, left his home, Tea Box Cottage, for a short drive around the town. He was accompanied by his daughter, a child three years of age, and a Mr. Ward of New-York, and Mr. Ward's boy.

Mr. Leach stopped at the Post Office, and he and Mr. Ward went into the building for a moment, leaving the children in the carriage. Something happened to startle the horse. A runaway followed. Several fences were torn down, and a number of small trees were destroyed. The carriage was completely demolished, and both children were seriously, though not fatally, injured. Mr. Leach's child had one of her legs broken, and her spine was injured. The extent of the injuries to the girl's back cannot yet be determined.

"LONG" AND "SHORT" IN CUSTODY

The Bold Robbers of Chicago Have Been Arrested at Last.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The "long" and "short" men who have figured so conspicuously in the recent series of daring robberies were arrested last night. The "short" man was placed in the sweatbox for six hours at the Central Station. He broke down under the severe examination, and told the police freely of the long series of crimes which have astonished Chicago and the whole country.

He is Douglas Clendenning, called "Clem," and the son of William Clendenning, a Montreal banker who failed a short time ago. The "long" man is said to be "Red" Collins. Clendenning's confession is thought to have been most complete. He not only gave a faithful account of the robberies, but also named his active and silent partners.

The police are now working on his information, and a round-up of crooks is being made in earnest.

EDWARD M. CLIFFORD SENTENCED.

He Shot and Killed William G. Wattson at Weehawken March 5.

Edward M. Clifford, who killed William G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, at Weehawken, March 5, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, for sentence.

Judge Lippincott said that the motion for a new trial, based on the allegation that the verdict was informal because it was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, must be set aside. He said the recommendation was no part of the verdict, and was not considered by the Court. He then sentenced Clifford to be hanged Sept. 17.

Clifford showed no emotion, and walked calmly back to the county jail. His counsel will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

SILVER MAN SOON WITHDREW.

Made a Big Betting "Bluff," but in the End He Backed Down.

A representative of the brokerage firm of Price, McCormick & Co. announced on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning that a customer of the firm, who sympathized with the cause of free silver, was willing to wager any amount up to $10,000 even that McKinley would not carry nine States.

Responses were plentiful. Armory Hodges, a partner of R. H. Halsted, took $500 of the wager in a twinkling. Other offers poured in so briskly that they soon aggregated nearly double the amount proposed, and the broker who had made the announcement deemed it best to withdraw the proposition, all except the wager with Mr. Hodges.

COSTA RICA DECLARES FOR GOLD.

Its Present Currency Being Withdrawn in Favor of the New Standard.

COLON, Colombia, July 13.—The Government of Costa Rica is issuing a decree withdrawing its present system of currency and establishing a gold standard.

The new sea wall at Limon, on the east coast of Costa Rica, has been seriously damaged by the recent storms.

Gold to be Sent Abroad.

It is expected that fully $500,000 in gold will be sent abroad on to-day's steamships. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., withdrew $375,000 from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. This is in addition to $300,000 withdrawn by the same firm last week and withheld from shipment. Zimmerman & Forshay withdrew $110,000 in gold in two separate amounts. A large proportion of the gold taken out by this firm is said to be required to supply customers. There were several small withdrawals by bullion firms.

Robert S. Munson's Nomination Void.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 13.—The nomination of Robert S. Munson for Village Trustee has been declared void by County Judge Garretson. Munson's nomination was disputed by Clinton T. Roe, who filed a protest against the nomination being filed with the Village Clerk. The nomination of Dr. Harrison was sustained by Judge Garretson, and his name will appear alone on the ballot.

Mr. Bloodgood's Illness.

A report was current in Wall Street yesterday that John Bloodgood of the banking and brokerage firm of John D. Bloodgood & Co. was very ill at his home in North Washington Square. Inquiry elicited the information that, while Mr. Bloodgood has been confined to his room by nervous prostration for several days, his friends do not regard his condition as serious.

Earthquake in Ontario.

WHITBY, Ontario, July 13.—A shock of earthquake was felt here about 1 o'clock this morning. Hundreds of people were awakened by the shock, which lasted about twenty seconds. In many houses the windows rattled, the dishes were disturbed, and in some instances the furniture tottered. The atmosphere at the time was hot and close.

Thought It Was a Saloon.

James Devine walked into the Eldridge Street Police Station yesterday morning about 3 o'clock and demanded a drink of whisky. Sergt. McCoy told him he was not in a Raines law hotel. Devine called the Sergeant a liar. After a hard struggle, two policemen managed to get Devine into a cell. He was fined $5 in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Boston Daily Standard, the organ of the A. P. A., has suspended publication, and is in the hands of Edward S. Crockett and Benn H. Dewolf, assignees. Each of the paper's 108 employes has a considerable claim for unpaid salary. The Standard was a morning paper and received the report of The Chicago Associated Press.

—Edward Ely, who with Frank Bateman robbed the express car of a Rock Island train near Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1895, has been captured in Missouri. Bateman is in prison. The robbers secured $35,000, none of which has been recovered.

—The Rev. George L. Robinson, Ph. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Roxbury (Mass.) Presbyterian Church, to accept a full professorship of Old Testament literature and exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, Ontario.

—Jemima Riddell, aged sixteen, adopted daughter of Alexander Glassford of Glenvale, Ontario, was shot and killed mysteriously. William Babcock, an adopted son of Glassford, is suspected.

—At Johnstown, N. Y., Jacob Boshart, aged eighty-two years, fell down stairs and broke his neck. He was the wealthiest farmer in Fulton County and was prominently connected.

—L. C. Study, his wife and child, and an infant niece were drowned at Lawrence, Kan., the boat in which they were being carried over a dam.

—Edward Reynolds, aged twenty-two, of Canton, Conn., died yesterday of injuries received by the bursting of a cannon July 4.

ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATS

NO CONCERTED LOCAL ACTION AS YET FOR A THIRD TICKET.

Men of the Party Who Will Not Support the Chicago Platform or the Populist Named There Declare for Major McKinley—What They Say of the Advisability of Another Nomination—Views of Messrs. Sterne, Fitch, and Others.

The gold-standard Democrats as a body continue in perplexity. Mr. Whitney, to whom they looked for leadership prior to and during the Chicago Convention, has as yet made public no plan which may be followed.

Mr. Whitney spent Sunday at his place in Westbury, L. I. He came into town yesterday and opened a bulky mail. Then he went to Cedarhurst and saw a polo game in which his eldest son played.

Senator Hill, who shared the leadership of the sound-money men in Chicago with Mr. Whitney, has not met him since the return from the convention. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle telegraphed the Senator yesterday morning saying that he understood he was going to Normandie-by-the-Sea, one of Gen.

ic, but was a repudiation of all Democratic principles.

"The platform is not Democratic," said he, "and the men they have put on it are not Democratic. I cannot support the ticket or the platform."

William T. Evans.

William T. Evans of Mills & Gibb said: "The issue is now well defined between honest money and repudiation, and I trust nothing will be done to complicate matters.

"I trust that no third ticket will be put in the field, because that will only serve to divide the votes of the friends of honest money. If McKinley will only come out as frankly for sound money as Hobart did, there would be no question of his election. His majority in this State will be something remarkable.

"As between McKinley and Bryan the great majority of business men in this city, both Democrats and Republicans, will choose McKinley."

Ex-Congressman Hendrix.

Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of this city, in referring to the Chicago nominations, yesterday said: "The platform is dishonesty, disorder, and depredation, raised to a political issue. The candidate is a shallow-minded demagogue, gifted by nature for swaying the emotions of those who want something and do not know just what. The convention has no claim upon old-line Democrats. I will not support the platform, and will do all I can to defeat the ticket. Bryan is a Populist, and all of him except his heels was in the Populist ranks in the Congress in which I served with him."

All Declare for McKinley.

Superintendent I. S. Barton of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company said: "I am not in favor of a third ticket. I will vote for McKinley."

President James Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees said: "I am in favor of putting down this anarchy, but I do not think a third ticket would be as effective as voting for McKinley."

Bridge Trustee Clarence A. Henriques said: "I am in favor of anything to down these Anarchists and Populists. I shall vote for McKinley."

PREDICTS REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

Gen. Alger Talks of the Work at Chicago and the Outlook.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit, Mich., in talking at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, said the Republican leaders now felt that all issues were subordinate to the sound-money issue. The tariff, which had been prominent in the minds of Republicans before the Chicago Convention, was relatively of far less consequence than the preservation of financial stability.

"The Democrats of Michigan are coming forward as generously and patriotically as they did in 1861 for the support of the Union," said he.

Asked if he would see Mr. Platt, Gen. Alger said that he would see him to-day. He added quickly that he was a Director in the United States Express Company, and as he had not been able to attend the last meeting, he was anxious to attend the meeting of the directors now.

"The Democrats," he said, when asked about the probable result of the campaign, "seem to have done their best to help us in the matter of their candidates. They could not have done better if they had tried. We will sweep the country as it never has been swept before."

Referring to the Chicago Convention Gen. Alger said: "The treatment of President Cleveland was outrageous. This was unheard-of conduct on the part of a party convention. But these men did other things that were unusual. They used their power to unseat enough gold Democrats to secure the coveted two-thirds majority.

"It will be very hard for my friend, Don Dickinson, to vote for McKinley. He has been such a stanch Democrat that he will find it hard to vote for the Republican National ticket; but he will do it.

"It will be impossible for the Democratic ticket nominated in Chicago to carry a single Middle Western State. The silver sentiment is waning there, and many Democrats, since the extreme action taken by the convention, have withdrawn from the silver faction. If the vote were taken to-day there would be twice as many silver ballots cast in that section as will be cast in November.

"Just before I left home three prominent silver Democrats came to me and said that they could not support the Populistic ticket put up at Chicago and take the chance of participating in the wreck of the country. A great many Democrats out there will vote for McKinley."

Gen. Alger will sail for England on the St. Louis to-morrow. He will return in August in time for the campaign.

CANNOT SUPPORT THE TICKET.

What Controller Fitch Says of Action at Chicago and the Candidate.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch declares positively that he will not accept the action of the convention at Chicago. He said yesterday:

"I cannot support the ticket. The platform is not a Democratic platform and the candidate is not a Democrat. He has no claims upon the allegiance of the Democracy. He said openly that no power on earth or in heaven could induce him to vote for a gold-standard Democrat, thereby notifying those of us who believe in the gold standard that if our friends were in a majority in the convention he would decline to be bound by its action.

"He, and his friends who have put him in nomination, have, therefore, no claim upon the loyalty of any Democrat. Those of us who decline to support him are only doing precisely what he intended to do if we had more votes in the convention than he had.

"I served with Mr. Bryan four years in Congress, and know him well. I listened for seven years to the arguments of all these gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, who were supporting the views which he advocates. The one thing on which they are all united is hatred of the city in which I live and abuse of the men in both parties for whom I have had a lifelong respect.

"The result of a careful personal study of them and their theories and their methods is the sincere belief on my part that no more serious calamity could befall the country than their elevation to power."

HE RESIGNS FROM TAMMANY.

W. B. Ellison Feels It His Duty in View of Action at Chicago.

The following letter has been addressed by ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellison to Matthew F. Donohue, Chairman General Committee Tammany Hall, Twenty-first Assembly District:

Dear Sir: The Democratic Party, regularly assembled in National Convention, has by a vote of 628 to 301, declared itself in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the abolishment of the National banks, and a re-enactment of the income tax, with its unfair discrimination against the people of the East and all its inquisitorial abominations.

It at the same time declared its opposition to the suppression by the Federal Government of armed riot in States where sympathizing executives refuse or neglect to abate disorder.

I am not in accord with the principles thus stated, but, on the contrary, believe that their effectuation would bring disgrace and disaster upon the Republic. Nor can I look upon the late convention and its work other than as an orgy of Socialism and Anarchy, which calls for the active condemnation of every citizen who has at heart the real welfare of his country.

Having these views, and appreciating that cardinal principle of Tammany Hall, which holds that a member shall bow to the will of the majority, as expressed in conventions, or sever his connection therewith, I am left no honorable alternative but to tender my resignation, which I hereby do, to take effect at once. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM B. ELLISON.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1896.

THE POSITION OF TAMMANY.

Organization Has Not Yet Decided on What Course to Pursue.

Tammany took no action yesterday with regard to supporting or not supporting the Chicago Convention ticket. There was a good deal of private discussion of the question, but the organization will not yet commit itself to any policy. It is probable, however, that some definite action will be taken this week.

In the meanwhile the individual members are coming out on one side or the other. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Justice Smyth, and others have already announced that they would not vote for Bryan. Henry D. Hotchkiss said yesterday that he would not vote for the ticket nominated at Chicago.

The present inactivity of Tammany, it is declared, is not due to waiting for Richard Croker's views. None of the prominent leaders of Tammany has asked him for an expression. As soon as conflicting opinions as to the best policy to pursue are reconciled the organization will act.

DESPERATE FEAT OF A BOY.

Martin Joyce Drops Safely from a High Station-House Wall.

Martin Joyce of 412 West Twenty-ninth Street, who is only twelve years old and small for his age, let himself drop a distance of about thirty feet Sunday night in order to escape from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, having been arrested for larceny.

He was not hurt, and it was some time before he was recaptured. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held in $500 bail for trial, and was committed to the care of the Gerry Society.

While Miss Minnie Borden of 448 West Thirty-first Street, according to the story told in court, was talking with a friend at Twenty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue Sunday night, young Joyce crept up behind her and snatched her pocketbook, which contained 88 cents. The lad then ran away. Miss Burden pursued him, shouting at the same time for the police. A policeman ran toward her and Joyce fell into his arms. When arrested Joyce still had the pocketbook in his possession.

The lad was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. As he is such a little fellow, the Sergeant did not wish to lock him up in a cell, and allowed him to wait in the rear room. While the police were awaiting the arrival of a Gerry Society wagon, the boy was left alone in the room, and he proceeded to take advantage of his opportunities.

He ran out of the rear door of the room to the stairway up which prisoners are led to their cells. On this landing of the stairway is an iron railing over eight feet high, but the boy climbed up this like a monkey. When he reached the top of the railing he saw that he was over thirty feet from the ground, as the railing is set on the top of a wall fully twenty-five feet high.

Without the slightest hesitation, although barefooted, the lad took hold of the railing, and, hanging for a moment to get his balance, he dropped into the adjoining yard. He was not hurt in the slightest, and hurriedly made his escape from the yard by running through the cellar of the house. His escape was noticed almost immediately, and the Sergeant sent out all the precinct detectives to look for him.

A thorough search was made up to midnight, but no trace of the boy was found. Then the men took lanterns and began to make a search of hallways and roofs, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was found peacefully sleeping in a hallway at Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue. He made no resistance to being arrested, but said that he would escape again if he were given the chance. The police believed that he was telling the truth, and kept hold of him until he was delivered into the custody of the Gerry Society, and then they breathed easier.

When Joyce was arraigned in court to-day he was the last person in the room that would be suspected of making such a flight. He is a thoroughly innocent-looking boy, and of such small stature that such a feat would seem to be a physical impossibility for him. The Gerry Society has no former record of him.

TO HAVE A BIG HOTEL.

James H. Breslin Will Be the Proprietor and Manager.

James H. Breslin, Matthew J. Ward, and John H. Fife met at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and a lease was signed, by which Mr. Breslin, who is the proprietor of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, and the Gilsey House, in this city, will become proprietor of the new hotel which is to be erected at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway. The excavation for the new hotel has been begun, and the builders have signed contracts to deliver the new house to Mr. Breslin, complete, on Aug. 1, 1897. Mr. Breslin will open the house on Sept. 1, 1897.

The entire property required for the new structure has been acquired by Douglass H. Snyder, and work will be pushed upon it day and night, if necessary, to insure its being ready at the stipulated time. The site the new house will occupy has 150 feet front on Thirty-sixth Street, 98 feet deep, and 197 feet on the westerly line. Mr. Breslin will pay a yearly rental of $168,000, and his lease is for twenty-one years. The ground and building will represent a total outlay of $2,500,000. The front of the new hotel will be on Thirty-sixth Street, where there will be a magnificent entrance of carved onyx and Numidian marble. Two grand stair cases will lead from the lobby to a mezzanine floor, where spacious dining rooms and a great hall for public occasions will be situated. There will be three passenger elevators and two for freight.

On the roof a glass conservatory has been planned, which will be used all the year round as a dining room, café, and place of recreation. All the leases at present on the property have been secured, with one exception—that of J. McNally, who conducts a saloon at the corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. Twelve thousand dollars is wanted for this lease, which runs until May 1, 1897. The projectors are unwilling to pay so large a sum, and have made what they consider reasonable offers, but Mr. McNally holds out for $12,000, and the projectors have decided to go on with the work and build around and above the structure occupied by McNally.

The new hotel will be fifteen stories in height, and will contain 600 guest chambers. The construction will be of limestone for the first two stories, with the upper stories of light brick and limestone. The framework will be of steel and porous fire-brick, with cement floorings. John H. Fife, the present proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, and formerly of the Union Square Hotel, was the projector of the new house. Mr. Fife has now turned his interest over to James H. Breslin.

BROUGHT STATE BANKERS TO BOOK.

A California County Assessor Increases Their Taxes Greatly.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 6.—County Assessor Ortman to-day turned the assessment rolls of the county over to the Board of Supervisors, which will sit as a Board of Equalization during the next fifteen days. As was expected, the rolls contained some remarkable revelations, and in all probability the Assessor and the county will have to stand a suit or two in court, as have the Assessors and counties elsewhere when radical action has been taken in the assessment of banks and bank stock.

Mr. Ortman is the Assessor who started the agitation concerning bank statements, which finally resulted in the Board of Bank Commissioners calling for a statement of the condition of all State banks on the first Monday in March, after the Governor had once requested and twice demanded that the board do so. In view of that fact changes in bank assessments were expected and they came. Taking the last statement of the banks to the commission as a basis on which to work, Mr. Ortman called all bankers before him for examination, and on their testimony and the statement he made the assessment.

He found among other things the banks had been counting the public money which was in their vaults in such a way that it not only escaped taxation itself, but it was deducted from their solvent credits so that they escaped assessment on just the amount that they had in the bank belonging to the people. The result of the Assessor's work was that some banks which had filled out their statements saying that they had $66,258 in cash on hand, were assessed for $264,201 in cash, and after swearing that they had no solvent credits the Assessor has found $48,560 to assess. The total of the cash and solvent credits found and assessed to the five State banks of the county amounts to $763,770.

Furthermore, the Assessor, working on the condition of the First National Bank, found that it had a capital stock of $200,000, a surplus fund of $65,000, and undivided profits of $160,000. Deducting the value of the real estate owned elsewhere he found that 2,000 shares were worth $396,658, and he assessed the shares to the stockholders at $307,000. His assessment of the banks therefore is an increase of over $1,000,000.

Another matter which was brought out by the Assessor's examination of the bankers was that at least one of the State banks had been loaning the public money left in its keeping and kept the practice up for some time. The total assessment is $33,798,781.

BRYAN'S A GOOD POPULIST

THAT IS WHAT THE ARKANSAS POPULIST LEADERS SAY.

Judge Winsor of Seattle, Member of the People's Party, Hastening to St. Louis to Work in Bryan's Behalf—Has No Doubt Bryan Will Be Willing to Stand on the Straight Populist Platform—He's Doing That Now.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 13.—The Populist State Convention, which assembles here July 15, will elect a delegation to St. Louis favorable to Bryan. The leaders declare Bryan to be as good a Populist as they need. The free-silver contingent of the Republican Party also indorses Bryan, and that element will support the Chicago Convention ticket in this State. Many of the sound-money State nominations made by that party are going begging because the men named decline the proffered honors on a sound-money ticket.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 13.—Judge Richard Winsor, delegate to the National Populist Convention from this State, left last night for St. Louis. He probably will head the Washington State delegation, composed of seventeen members, a majority of whom expect to gather at Spokane, and depart for St Louis the morning of July 16. Judge Winsor has started at this time in order to be on the ground early to lend assistance to the movement to have Bryan either indorsed or nominated outright by the St. Louis Convention.

"I'm going to do what I can to have Mr. Bryan nominated, provided he is willing to stand upon our platform, and on that I have no doubt. Since his nomination I have put in my time trying to ascertain the sentiment of the Populists of this State, and almost to a man they favor the selection of Mr. Bryan on the conditions I have indicated.

"As to Mr. Sewall, I hardly know what to say. It may be that the plan is to have him withdraw, and a Populist named in his stead."

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13.—The State Convention of the Silver Party to elect delegates to the National Convention, which will meet in St. Louis next week, will be held in Topeka Thursday. Many county conventions were held Saturday to elect delegates to the State Convention, and without exception the delegates were instructed to vote for only such delegates as would favor the election of Bryan and Sewall.

The silver men in the county conventions, as far as practicable, have chosen only Republican delegates to the State Convention, with the object to make the movement appear as independent of the People's and Democratic Parties as possible.

A number of People's Party Conventions also were held Saturday in different parts of the State, and they too adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Bryan for President.

All leading Populists, including Senator Peffer, "Jerry" Simpson, ex-Gov. Lewelling, John W. Breidenthal, and W. A. Harris are favorable to the nomination or the indorsement of the Chicago candidates for President and Vice President by the People's Party.

NOTIFICATION DATE POSTPONED.

Mr. Bryan Will Receive the Formal Announcement Here in August.

CHICAGO, July 13.—William J. Bryan reached the Clifton House at 9:30 o'clock this morning. In the lobby Mr. Bryan met Senator White of California and the other members of the Sub-Committee on Notification, who had come by appointment to have a shat about the arrangements for giving formal notice of Mr. Bryan's nomination.

Arthur Sewall, the Vice Presidential candidate, was also present, and, after Mr. Bryan had finished shaking hands with the score of people who gathered about him in the lobby, he and the others went to Room 1, where the Presidential candidate had his headquarters during convention week.

The sub-committee spent an hour with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall, and the result of all their talk was a determination to postpone the date of notification until some time after July 21, the date first named. The members of the sub-committee said after the meeting that the notification undoubtedly would be made during the second week in August, and that New-York would be the place. It was Mr. Bryan's suggestion that the notification should be in the metropolis, and everything indicates that no change will be made. It was found that the sub-committee could not very well make any definite arrangement for notification, in view of the absence of details. Mr. Bryan told the committee that he wanted to change his plans, and would like to go to his home in Lincoln as soon as possible. After the meeting adjourned he expressed his intention on this subject thus:

"I am going to Salem, Ill., my old home, this afternoon, and will remain there two days. From Salem I will go direct to Lincoln, and will stay there and in Omaha until the arrangements for my notification are made. My plans are uncertain as yet." Mrs. Bryan will accompany her husband to Salem and Lincoln.

"We are going home to-day to straighten out our affairs," said Senator White, speaking for himself and the other members of the Notification Committee, when the conference was over. "I shall leave for California to-night. It has been impossible for us to arrange the details of the notification at this time, so we have deferred the matter for a few days. There is a good deal to be done before we can make our plans for giving Mr. Bryan a formal notice of his nomination, and things must straighten themselves out to enable us to set the date and place. These things cannot be done in twenty-four hours. When we get the details, the date, and all the news concerning the notification will be announced."

Senator White was instructed to prepare the letter of notification, and he will do this at his home in California. Nothing was said at the conference about the work of the coming campaign, except that it was best to begin it at once. Senator Jones of Arkansas, the new Chairman of the National Committee, left for Washington to-day, and will make his arrangements for campaign work at once.

Mr. Sewall left for Bath, Me., to-night.

SEWALL MAY MAKE SPEECHES.

His Course Will Be Directed by the National Committee.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Mr. Sewall has not yet decided whether he will join Mr. Bryan in the speechmaking feature of the campaign. He said to-day he could build better ships than speeches. He added:

"Whether I shall take an active part in the campaign will be settled by the Executive Committee. As Senator Jones will take two or three days to select this committee, I am not able to say whether I shall be making speeches next month. We may make a fight in Maine in the State campaign. The election will be held there in September, and that will give us an opportunity of testing Maine sentiment. Free silver sentiment is growing in Maine, and now is very strong. We have a good fighting chance there.

"I have no doubt the National Headquarters will be located in Chicago. This is my opinion, and does not come through any action of the committee or conference with it. The West will figure so largely in this campaign that it seems to many that the contest should be directed from this point."

Mr. Sewall has learned that to be a candidate for Vice President is not conducive to rest and retirement. Sunday was his receiving day, and callers overran his time and his room at the Palmer House whenever he was there. He found time to go in a room with Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and have the door locked for a little social visit. The three men talked over the proposition to launch the campaign at New-York by having the candidates publicly notified there of their choice as the party nominees.

NO CHANCE OF ITS WINNING.

Senator Chandler's View of the Chicago Populist Ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire does not believe that Mr. Sewall will strengthen the Democratic ticket much, nor that he will carry Maine or New-Hampshire for Bryan and free coinage.

"Does the nomination of Gen. Sewall strengthen the ticket?" the Senator was asked.

"It makes it more respectable, but no stronger. It won't give the ticket an extra vote in the East or perceptibly increase its vote in Maine."

"Then you don't think the ticket will have a chance in November?"

"It has not the slightest chance to win unless we are to imagine that half the American people will go crazy between now and November. A broad wave of insanity is all that can elect the ticket."

"Will the Democrats make a showing in Maine?"

"The personal friends of Mr. Sewall may help him increase the Democratic vote in Maine, and thus keep the Democratic Party from disappearing at the polls, as would otherwise have been the case. Without his nomination the Democratic vote would have been little more than scattering. The Republican majority in Maine will not be more than 30,000."

"Did you notice the assertion of Senator Tillman that your State will vote for silver in November?"

"We are expecting and believe we will get 15,000 majority in New-Hampshire in November. Our people are bimetallists, but there is no sentiment for the immediate free coinage of silver, which is the issue. Substantially, all the leading Democrats of the State will vote for McKinley. Those who do not will take to the woods."

BRYAN'S GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.

A Hale and Hearty Old Lady Who Says She Is a Republican.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 13.—The great-grandmother of Mr. Bryan, nominated for President by the Chicago Convention, is a resident of the village of New-London, this county. She is in her ninety-fifth year, having been born in Kentucky in 1802. She came here seven years ago from Kentucky, and since has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Moses McDaniels, an old resident of this county.

The great-grandmother is Mrs. Mary F. Cobb. Her first husband was Louis Bryan, one of the sons by this marriage being George Bryan, the grandfather of the Democratic nominee. The latter's father, Silas, moved from Kentucky to Illinois when he was five years old.

Mrs. Cobb, though ninety-four years old, is wonderfully well preserved for one of her age. To a reporter she said she had never been seriously ill. She assists her daughter, the latter being seventy-eight years old, with the household duties, even to the family washing.

When informed of her great-grandson's nomination she was at the washtub with arms up to the elbows in suds. The news was a great surprise, but she dictated a congratulatory telegram and was much pleased at the honor conferred on her relative.

Mrs. Cobb says she is a Republican, and is too old to change her politics now.

Jones Has His Hands Full.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 13.—Ex-Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee passed through here this afternoon on his way to Philadelphia from Chicago. He did not care to talk politics, and said he was not informed of the intentions of the gold Democrats.

"One thing I will say," remarked Mr. Harrity. "It is that I am glad I am out of the National Chairmanship. I fancy Mr. Jones will have his hands full before he gets through this campaign."

Chairman Knox's Lame Logic.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 13.—John B. Knox, gold Democrat, who is Chairman of the State Committee, will come out in an interview to-morrow indorsing the Chicago nominees and calling on gold Democrats to support them. The argument is that the gold men would have asked concession of the silver men had they won, and that indorsement of the nominees is not indorsement of the financial plank in the platform, and, besides that, responsibility for the platform rests on the silverites.

WARM WEATHER AT LONG BRANCH.

A Society Woman Who Proves a Good Detective.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 13.—Although it was very warm here to-day, the weather was delightful. During the forenoon the thermometer stood at 90°, but by 1 o'clock a cool sea breeze made its appearance. Many of the transient guests who came to the hotels over Sunday are holding fast to their rooms, until after the big "bike" parade takes place on Saturday next.

Mrs. Washington Connor of New-York, a well-known society lady, who is occupying her elegant cottage above Monmouth Beach, has proved to be somewhat of a detective. Yesterday a tramp called at her cottage, giving his name as Walter Hennessey, one of the Life-Saving men at Monmouth Beach Station, stating that he had a dead child at home and no funds to bury it with. He asked Mrs. Connor to assist him. Before she consented to do anything for the man she consulted the Life-Saving Captain over the teephone, who in reply said the man was a fraud, and in the meantime the tramp disappeared. The police authorities were notified.

Mrs. Flood and Mrs. Paulson of Philadelphia are visiting Mrs. M. Schenck of Park Place.

Miss Cora Spinning of Camden is the guest of Miss Cora Slocum.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Maps are sojourning in the Catskill Mountains.

Mrs. N. Marsh of New-York has taken possession of the East Lynne Cottage, on Seaview Avenue.

Mrs. Dr. Carter of Jobstown is visiting Mrs. Louis Stuart.

The Rev. Charles H. Spaulding of Hazleton, Penn., is the guest this week of the Rev. and Mrs. George Williams.

Benjamin F. Spink of New-York has leased Mrs. L. Friedman's cottage on Cedar Avenue, for the remainder of the Summer.

Three Soldiers Commit Assault.

Three soldiers, members of Battery C, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., waylaid Adolf Moritz, son of the proprietor of Moritz's Pine Grove Park, at South Beach, late Sunday night, and gave him a frightful beating, from which he is still confined to his bed. A warrant was issued by Justice Ludlow yesterday afternoon and placed in the hands of Constable Fitzpatrick to serve. Fitzpatrick went to the fort last night to endeavor to pick out the men, but, as they were not in uniform, he was unable to do so. Capt. Russell, commander of the fort, told the constable that he would place the men in company front at 11 o'clock to-day, and requested him to have Mr. Moritz there at that time to identify the men.

Better use them this way, if you don't use Pearline. Give your tired arms and aching back a rest, somehow, when you're scrubbing and cleaning.

"An absurd idea?" Of course. But when a person has cleaned house with Pearline, year in and year out, and knows how much work it saves, nothing seems more absurd than to try to clean house without it. Pearline—no soap with it—just Pearline—makes house-cleaning easy.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

AMERICAN AGENTS REBUKED.

Our Representatives Have Interfered in Political Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A sensational passage in recent diplomatic correspondence is the rebuke which Secretary Olney has administered to our representatives in Corea, where we have two officials, J. M. B. Sill, a New-York man appointed to the service from Michigan, and Horace V. Allen, his assistant, from Ohio.

The trouble came up over the murder of the Corean Queen and the attempt of traitors to set the King's father on the throne. Mr. Allen combined with the representatives of Russia, England, Germany, and France in certain demonstrations, and ignored the Japanese Minister. This impelled the State Department to call the attention of Mr. Sill to our unwarrantable interference with internal affairs. He was reminded from Washington by cable and a subsequent letter that he was to confine himself strictly to the protection of American citizens and interests.

Sill went on, however. He quartered eight refugees, and he proposed using the United States steamship Yorktown for their safe transportation. Olney cabled at once: "The departments sees with disfavor your disposition to forget that you are not to interfere with local concerns and politics of Corea." Still Sill did not seem to grasp the situation or appreciate the independent position he was expected to occupy. He soon had occasion to give the State Department a description of his course, the nature of the diplomat's action drawing from Mr. Olney the following pointed cablegram:

Your course in continued intermeddling with Corean political affairs in violation of repeated instructions is noted with astonishment and emphatic disapproval. Cable briefly any explanation you have to make; also answer whether you intend to comply with instructions given.

This tart message was followed by a letter to Sill from Mr. Olney, from which epistle it appeared that Sill, being admitted to the presence of the King, had discussed with royalty certain matters with which this Government had no concern. "It is incomprehensible," said Mr. Olney, "in view of instructions, that you should have acted and spoken as your dispatches state you did."

Some wholesome advice was given as well to Americans in Corea. The Secretary said: "They should strictly confine themselves to their missionary work, whether it be teaching in schools, preaching the Gospel, or attending to the sick, for which they went to the country." Our representative was directed to use any argument he pleased to stop "the habit which has steadily increased since the arrival of American citizens in Corea of irresponsible persons advising and attempting to control, through irregular channels, the Government of the country."

Sill admitted that he unintentionally erred in the action he had taken, but no harm had resulted from his statements. It appeared, too, that Mr. Sill was doyen of the diplomatic body, a position which required of him the summoning of foreign representatives to conferences, especially when requested by his colleagues. He had greater prominence in action, for this reason, than he desired. He said, moreover, that he lived in an atmosphere of violent interference in Corean affairs, and it was a great temptation to meet this interference, especially when it threatened to harm American interests, with counter interference. "However," he added, "I shall make no further errors in this direction." He protested that he had no desire to be neglectful of instructions, and that he should in future exercise extra caution to keep well within them.

SILVER ORGANIZATION SATISFIED.

Its Convention Will Ratify Chicago Nominations, Mr. Del Mar Says.

Alexander Del Mar, the silver publicist and Chairman for this State of the American Silver Organization, returned from Chicago Sunday evening. He talked yesterday concerning the attitude of the organization regarding the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Two Senatorial syndicates were promoting the silver idea. Senator Jones of Arkansas, Senator Harris of Tennessee, and Senator Turpie of Indiana were able to do in the Democratic Party what Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada and Senator Teller of Colorado were not able to accomplish in the Republican Party. Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada are the heads of the American Silver Organization, that has issued a call for a National Convention in St. Louis July 22, and of which Mr. Del Mar is the Chairman in this State.

"Our Executive Committee met in my room at the Auditorium Hotel," said Mr. Del Mar to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "after the nomination of Bryan on Friday. Senator Stewart, who presided, began the proceedings by pointing a finger at me and saying:

"'What do you intend to do?'

"'Support Bryan and the Democratic platform,' I replied. Stewart went around the room asking the same question of man after man, and each said as I had that he intended to stand by the Chicago platform and Bryan. Consequently, our National Convention in St. Louis will simply be a ratification meeting.

"Taubeneck, Cator, Quinn, Streeter, and other notable Populists who are to be in the Populist National Convention in St. Louis July 22, the same date that our convention meets, were of the same mind as we were—that the thing to do was to unite with the silver Democrats."

Mr. Bland, "Silver Dick," according to Mr. Del Mar, was, strangely enough, under suspicion in Chicago as being promoted by Wall Street money. The silver men from other States, when they reached Chicago, beheld a Bland headquarters in each of the principal hotels. Rooms such as those in the Auditorium cost $1,000 a week. Electric lights in fantastic and beautiful designs blazed forth "Silver Dick's" name in all places where crowds gathered at night. Several bands were continuously employed to march around town at the head of Bland processions. Two hundred men in brown holland suits wrorked by the day shouting for the Missourian.

Silver leaders from other States figured and estimated that not less than $100,000 was being spent in the interest of the silver patriarch. They came to the hasty conclusion that he was in the pay of Wall Street. The Missouri men—Gov. Stone, Senator Vest, and others, who were conducting the Bland canvass—were obliged to show their subscription papers and explain where the visible supply of gold came from. They succeeded in demonstrating that the contributors were almost altogether Missouri men, chiefly St. Louis Democrats, who admired Bland or had been influenced by admired Bland or had been influenced by State pride. The money spent was not $100,000, but less than $50,000.

Sheriff Daily Wants His Salary.

The bill passed by the last Legislature, which gave the Sheriff of Richmond County a salary instead of allowing him to retain the fees as formerly, has caused considerable trouble on Staten Island. Sheriff Daily filed a certified copy of the law with County Treasurer Wheeler and demanded his salary. The Treasurer refused to pay the salary on the ground that there had been no appropriation made for that purpose. Sheriff Daily at once took the matter to court and obtained an order requiring the payment of the salary. Treasurer Wheeler filed a demurrer. Justice Wilmot C. Smith yesterday issued a peremptory order requiring the Treasurer to pay the amount due the Sheriff within twenty days. In case of failure to pay, a fine of $250 will be imposed.

Dr. Terhune May Succeed Dr. Shepard.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a motion was made that Dr. James J. Terhune be appointed County Physician at the Raymond Street jail for three years, beginning Aug. 1, to succeed Dr. A. W. Shepard. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

CRUELTY ON SEWALL SHIPS

SOME CASES THAT ARE CITED IN THE RED RECORD.

An Explanation of Why Sailormen Prefer to Ship on Vessels That Are Not Such Fine Examples of the Shipbuilder's Art—Case of the Solitaire, Commanded by a Son of the Free-Silver Vice Presidential Candidate.

The candidacy of Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., for the Vice Presidency, on a platform which makes humanity its pretense, would cause amusement among many shipping people and seamen did it not incite to a feeling of indignation at the hypocrisy of the thing.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, on the day after Mr. Sewall's nomination, in giving his record, credited his firm with building and owning some of the finest sailing craft that fly the Amircan flag. To quote:

Their names make a fine showing in The Record of American and Foreign Shipping, and everybody who knows anything about the merchant marine is aware that these vessels are beautiful specimens of the shipbuilder's art, as stanch as they are swift, and just cause for pride to all who would see the American flag on every sea.

Commendable as the Sewall fleet is, however, from the standpoint of commerce and art, sailors have a different opinion of it, and vastly prefer to ship on dingier, smaller, slower, and unsafer craft.

For it has been a tradition among sailormen that these noble vessels are floating hells, that on them men are starved and abused to a more outrageous extent than on any other American ships, and that is the same as saying on any other ships that sail the high seas.

There is an organization known as the National Seamen's Union of America, which issues a pamphlet known as The Red Record, and described as "a brief résumé of some of the cruelties perpetrated upon American seamen at the present time."

The introduction to this book sets forth that considerations, not only of humanity, but of business expediency, as evidenced by the scarcity of seamen, demand public attention to the cause and cure of brutality to seamen.

The opinion is expressed that public ignorance is at once the cause and perpetuation of brutality to seamen, and that the dissemination of the facts must result in the abolition of "buckoism"—appertaining to a brutal ship's officer—by Congressional action, and by the power of public opinion brought to bear on ship owners.

The Red Record cites sixty-four cases of cruelty that have been especially investigated. Of these fourteen relate to ships owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me.

That of the ship Willie Rosenfeld has already been instanced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Though the cases of outrages were proved, and the master and mate were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, both avoided the processes of the courts, and Capt. Dunphy sailed away again to the Pacific coast. Sewall & Co. evidenced no concern.

The following examples are taken from The Red Record's list covering the last seven years.

Solitaire, Captain Sewall, (son of the Bath shipbuilder and owner of that life,) arrived in Dunkirk, France, about January, 1889. In the Channel the mate called a seaman from aloft, knocked him down, jumped on his breast, and inflicted wounds from which he died next day. The body was kept in the after hatch for four days. When the corpse was so black that the bruises could not be distinguished, the story was given out to the local authorities that the man died of consumption.

The Captain beat two men for talking while at work. The first mate also set upon them and broke one man's nose. The second mate beat one of the boatswains with knuckle dusters, because the latter omitted the usual "Sir" from his address. Another seaman accidentally spat on the deck. He was made to go down on his knees and lick it up.

Boatswains were beaten for refusing or being unable to beat the seamen. An old seaman was given liquor and then plied to tell tales about the crew. With the cues thus received, the officers made occasion to beat the seamen.

There is a second case recorded against the Solitaire, as follows:

SOLITAIRE, CAPT. SEWALL, arrived in Philadelphia April 18, 1889. Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the Captain, First Mate F. Ryan, and Second Mate J. W. Robins, on complaint of brutality in the passage from Dunkirk. One man was hit aloft by the second mate and fell eighty feet. He fell in the buntlines and was thus saved. Another man was also struck off the yard and fell to the deck. He was killed outright.

When the seamen made complaint to the officials at Philadelphia, they bore upon them the marks of their sufferings. The mates deserted the ship while towing in the Delaware. Capt. Sewall also disappeared for a time.

Here are two reports on the short-lived ship Rappahannock, Capt. Dickinson:

Loaded at Philadelphia on her maiden voyage, April, 1890. Got aground towing down the Delaware. Crew complained of vessel being undermanned. Captain went ashore, got crimps aboard, and beat the seamen; then put them in irons and locked them in the forecastle, where they remained with little food for two weeks.

A detective got aboard and saw the men—one with an arm broken and another with his head smashed. A United States Marshal boarded the ship and took Capt. Dickinson back to Wilmington, where he was examined by the Commissioner. Case dismissed on ground of "justifiable discipline."

The Rappahannock arrived in San Francisco from Japan in January, 1891. The Red Record says:

Crew report having shipped in Baltimore to sail in a pilot boat; Rappahannock was then in Philadelphia; only twenty men to man a 5,000-ton-burden ship. Beating, kicking, belaying pins, and pistols were the order from the day of sailing. One man was washed off the jibboom and drowned; no attempt made to pick him up. Another man fell from the mizzen crosstrees and was killed. Crew refused to go to law about it. "No use to bother the courts," they said.

Here is an entry relating to the swift sailing ship Reaper, Capt. Sawyer, which arrived at Astoria, Oregon, March, 1891:

Second Mate Gerdes beat a seaman, Smith; knocked him down and kicked him nearly to death. Smith was confined to his bunk nearly ten days. Then he was compelled to come on deck and go aloft. A sudden lurch of the vessel threw him to the deck and he was killed.

It was reported Smith was too weak to hold on. Case brought before Commissioner at Astoria and dismissed.

These are specimen cases. Of them and all the others may be said what THE NEW-YORK TIMES said of the Rosenfeld case:

The frightful evidence of cruelty presented before the Shipping Commissioner did not seem to call for action on their (the Sewells') part. The Captain is a good Captain, the mates are good mates, from their points of view, and the idea of discharging them never entered into the minds of these Maine philanthropists.

"The cases of brutality of the shipmasters," says The Red Record, "toward their officers is noteworthy as showing the responsibility of masters and owners for the existing state of affairs."

The only conceivable reason for tolerance of such brutality seems to be based on the idea that brutal ship's officers can by threats and violence compel a small crew to do the work of a larger number of men, and that shipowners are responsible for this condition is evidenced by their support of ships' officers when indicted and their continued employment.

Old Tavern Roisterers.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

There were the Sun, the Dog, the Triple Tun, and, more famous still, "The Old Devil," in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, and almost opposite St. Dunstan's Church. Here were held those convivial

NEW-YORK IS PASSED BY

NO REPRESENTATIVE ON MARK HANNA'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Platt Men More Pleased with the Announcement Than the Followers of Warner Miller—Hanna Thinks There Is a Big Fight Ahead of His Candidate—Has Hopes of Carrying Some of the Southern States.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Chairman M. A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee has named the Executive Committee for McKinley's campaign. The list is as follows:

M. A. Hanna, Ohio, Chairman; M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, Cyrus Leland of Kansas, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, C. G. Dawes of Illinois, W. T. Durbin of Indiana, and N. B. Scott of West Virginia. W. M. Osborne of Boston is made Secretary of the committee, and J. A. Dick of this city Assistant Secretary. The committee will meet in this city Wednesday of this week.

"I am now preparing for the fight," Mr. Hanna said to-day, "for there is going to be a fight, and a hot one at that. We think that the Western and Southern States are debatable ground, and we shall go into the contest with that idea. The Dakotas should go Republican; Nebraska should be Republican, and the same is true of Alabama and Louisiana.

"I have not fully made up my mind as to the conditions political of the people of the border States, but think we have a fighting chance there. In the campaign there are more issues than the tariff and the money questions, one of which, if anything, concerns the maintenance of our Government more than the two issues which now hold the public mind. I refer particularly to the stability of our judicial system, which is threatened by the Democratic Party.

"In the Chicago platform is a plank which contends that the present system of selecting Judges of the Supreme Court be swept away. That court should be surrounded with the greatest protection in order to keep it pure and untainted, and the selection of Judges should not be settled by a sudden wave, a sudden excitement of the people, hysteria of the masses—that is a good expression. Frequently the people are swayed by sentiments of incmentary duration. They are wrought up to a high pitch, and, without giving the matter sober second thought, act. On the morrow they are sorry for their course of action, but then it is too late. The Supreme Court must be guarded, as on its stability depends the soundness of our Government."

NO NEW-YORKER CHOSEN.

Plattites Better Pleased Than the Followers of Miller.

The news of the appointment of the Republican of National Executive Committee reached the headquarters of the Republican State Committee last night.

New-York has been left out. This is due, it is said by Republicans here, to the irreconcilable difference between the Miller and Platt factions. The Platt men consider it as a victory for them, as Warner Miller, it is said, had been slated for a place on the committee. His failure to get it, they say, has been caused by the fear at headquarters that his appointment would be considered as an affront to Platt. This pointed, they claim, to an effort to conciliate the man from Tioga, and to recognize him as the leader in State politics.

The Miller mer are not saying much. They merely remark that it was not to be expected that a New-York man should be appointed under present conditions. Any selection would have caused harsh feelings and jealousies, and the party did well to avoid any chance of that.

VISITORS AT CANTON.

Utah Man Tells McKinley Why Utah Bonds Will Not Sell.

CANTON, Ohio, July 13.—Major McKinley spent a good deal of time to-day answering letters and telegrams of congratulations. A delegation of business men from Jamestown, N. Y., called on him this afternoon, and there were many other callers. Nearly every State in the Union was represented.

C. O. Whitmore of Utah had a long talk with Major McKinley. He has been trying to sell the Utah bonds in the East and is going home to tell his free-silver neighbors that there will be no market for their securities till the people shall have declared in favor of honest money at the polls. Mr. Whitmore says the free-silver idea is strong in Utah, but he thinks that with a vigorous campaign of education will come a great change in public sentiment.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster spent several hours with Major McKinley to-day. Mr. Foster takes a hopeful view of the situation and predicts McKinley's election by a very large majority. He thinks, however, that the campaign should be a vigorous one, and, like most Republican politicians who come here, he believes the burden of the speaking campaign should be borne by men like Gen. Harrison, Senator Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Gen. Woodford did good service at the time of the flat-money craze. He engaged in financial debates with Gen. Thomas Ewing.

Major and Mrs. McKinley and ex-Secretary Foster dined this evening at the home of George Frease.

REPUBLICAN CONTEST IN IOWA.

The State Convention Will Be Held at Des Moines To-morrow.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 13.—The Republican State Convention will be held here Wednesday. Hot contests are promised over the nominations for several State offices.

The present Auditor, G. G. McCarthy; the present Attorney General, Milton Remley, and the present Treasurer, John Herriott, will be renominated without opposition. Some one may be named against Remley, who has aroused considerable antagonism within the party, but he will receive the customary renomination on the first ballot.

The final county conventions were held Saturday, but so many uninstructed delegates have been chosen and candidates for the contested nominations of Secretary of State, Supreme Court Judge, and Railroad Commissioner are so numerous that any prediction as to the outcome would be a mere matter of guesswork.

Quay Resigns as Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—United States Senator Quay has resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee. Deputy Attorney General John P. Elkin will be elected Mr. Quay's successor. He is a stanch follower of the Senator. Mr. Quay's resignation of the State Chairmanship is taken to indicate that as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee he intends to take an active part in the Presidential campaign.

Platt Wins at Albany.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Republican primaries to chose delegates to ward and district conventions were held to-night. The Warner Miller, or Milholland faction, put up fights in a number of districts, but failed to carry any. In one district of the Seventeenth Ward, the tickets received a tie vote.

Secretary Lamont at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., July 13.—Secretary of War Daniel Lamont, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Craighill and the Chief Engineers of the War Department, visited this place at 11 o'clock this morning. Upon their arrival, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. A military review, some manoeuvreing, and a "highflier" torpedo display were held during the Secretary's stay. The new barracks, mess hall, the gymnasium were visited, the visitors being escorted by Commander Major Knight and his staff. The party left this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Government steamer General Meigs for New-York City.

Senator Quay's Visit to Town.

Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his son, Richard R. Quay, arrived in this city yesterday morning and went to the Hotel Waldorf. The Senator received a number of calls, apparently by appointment, during the day. He left the hotel late in the afternoon, and started by the 6 o'clock train for Pittsburg.

GROWTH OF THE NORTH SIDE.

Many New Buildings—Facts Presented to Board of Trade.

The North Side Board of Trade met last evening at its headquarters, 278 Alexander Avenue. Reports submitted by various committees showed that the north side has grown wonderfully in population and wealth, and is still keeping up this growth.

The number of plans for new buildings filed during 1895 exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the district. In all, 1,418 plans were filed, and the cost of the buildings was estimated at $8,148,439. During the first six months of 1896, 850 plans were filed, the cost of the buildings being estimated at $6,916,125. Since 1891, the date of the organization of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, there were filed for buildings in this district 5,531 plans, and the estimated cost of the buildings was $31,998,456.

The Committee on Real Estate called attention to the paramount importance of securing additional rapid transit and surface railroad facilities, so that all sections of the city north of the Harlem might be properly accommodated. The committee also urged the board to renewed energy in bringing about a reduction of passenger fares on various steam railroads now operated on the north side.

John J. Amory, in behalf of the Committee on Commerce and Waterways, said that inasmuch as Congress had appropriated $147,000 for the improvement of the Harlem River, the dredging of the Bronx River, and the Hutchinson River, known also as the East Chester Creek, it would be advisable to invite other organizations to unite with the North Side Board of Trade in urging the United States Engineer in charge of the harbor improvements of New-York to proceed with that work as soon as the appropriation shall become available.

The committee recommended that a vote of thanks be given to Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild for his efficient work in securing material appropriations for the north side waterways. The recommendations were complied with.

The Committee on Taxes and Assessments called attention to the enormous increase of the real and personal wealth of the north side. The Committee on Police, Fire Protection, and Public Health recommended that a bill be sent to the Legislature for a reception hospital in the Twenty-third Ward and another in the annexed territory. While the hospital in Fordham was conveniently situated and should be retained, the large increase in population required two additional hospitals.

Congressman Fairchild spoke of the work done in Congress for the improvements in the waterways on the north side. He hoped to have the Harlem River widened to 200 feet and deepened more.

The following were elected members of the board: Charles M. Kuppell, real estate, 3,160 Third Avenue, residence Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Thomas Morgan, 218 Willis Avenue; Ephraim B. Levy, real estate, 7 Astor House, residence 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Charles H. Crevin, real estate, 59 Liberty Street, residence 2,496 Fulton Avenue; O. G. Angle, 278 Alexander Avenue; Luther Kountze, banker, 120 Broadway; Edward Rowell, insurance, 45 Pine Street, residence 534 King's Bridge Road; Augustus A. Levy, lawyer, 20 Nassau Street, residence 409 West End Avenue; Charles A. Berrian, real estate and broker, 59 Liberty Street.

PIERRE GERARD FOUND DEAD.

He Was Seventy-six Years Old and Was an Unsuccessful Inventor.

Pierre Gerard, who was believed by his friends to have belonged to a titled family in France, was found dead yesterday morning in a furnished room he rented at 44 Clinton Place. He was seventy-six years old and his death is attributed to old age.

He came to this city in 1888 from Green Bay, Wis., and offered to the Fleischmann Bakery Company a receipt for making bread. Mr. Fleischmann took the receipt and put the bread on the market. It is called Japanese bread. It was said by Mr. Fleischmann's manager yesterday that the sales of the bread have never been large, and Mr. Gerard got only a small royalty. He was always cared for by the baking company, however, and always given enough money for his living expenses.

Mr. Gerard was last seen alive Sunday morning, when he took breakfast at Fleischmann's.

He told Mr. W. Grevel of the Fleischmann Company several times he was a wealthy man previous to the Franco-Prussian war and gave the impression that he was of titled family. He never cared to discuss his family affairs familiarly. He wrote several dramas, but as far as can be learned they were never put on the stage. He also wrote several books. One was "How to Build a City." The title of another of his books was a story of a circus girl. He also told Mr. Grevel recently that he had conceived an idea for a unicycle, but never explained the character of his model. He said that he was expecting an answer every day from a bicycle firm as to the success of his machine.

Those who knew Mr. Gerard best say that his inventions were all considered impracticable. Still he was by no means considered a "crank." He was of good education and was sensible in all his conversations. As far as is known he was never married, and had no relatives except a sister in Green Bay, whose married name is not known. After he came to this country from France, it is said, he made a small fortune by shipping lumber.

Mr. Gerard also told his friends at the bakery of a new submarine boat which he had in mind. The boat was to be sent from a war vessel and be so well directed as to ram and sink one of the enemy's ships.

Mr. Grevel said Mr. Gerard had a fertile brain and an active mind, and that the peculiar shape of his head was a study for phrenologists. He frequently spoke about having held a prominent position at one time in French politics previous to the Franco-Prussian war. He had been lately trying to get a position as an interpreter of the French language.

A representative of the Fleischmann Company was directed yesterday to take charge of the body and see that it received a respectable burial.

FOUND IN THE PASSAIC RIVER.

A Suicide Who Leaves a Note That May Identify Him.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 13.—The body of a man was found in the Passaic River near Paterson on the Bergen County side this morning. Coroner Ricardo was notified and viewed the remains. In a pocket of the dead man's clothes was found a notebook, upon one of the leaves of which was written the name "Thomas Tiplady, 210 Court Street, Utica, N. Y."

The dead man left a note in which he tells his family that he drowned himself because he had done wrong, and giving all money in banks and buildings and loan associations to his wife. From the effects found upon the body it is thought the deceased was connected with a woolen house.

Why We Do Not Buy English Pictures.

From The Art Amateur.

Picture dealers in America have sometimes been criticised because they have done nothing to popularize the works of contemporaneous British painters. But, as I have pointed out more than once, the high prices at which such pictures are held in England makes it impossible for them to be imported with profit into the United States, even if there were a demand for them—which there is not. There are a few Americans with galleries who like to own an example or two of such men as Burne-Jones, Watts, Leighton, Millais, Alma-Tadema, Walter Crane, and Boughton; but that is about all. Modern French pictures, for twenty years past at least, have been preferred in America to all others, and, as a rule, when bought discreetly, they have greatly increased in value. On the other hand, the reports of London auction rooms for several years have shown a constantly decreasing demand for work of even some of the most popular of the native artists, and as there is little or no market for them outside of Great Britain and the colonies, they are often sold at a great loss to the owners.

The World's Best Natural Aperient

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

DIED FROM HIS WOUND

WILLIAM RANKEN OF HOBOKEN CUT HIS THROAT IN HIS ROOM.

He Was Wealthy and Apparently Had Everything to Live For—No Cause for His Act Known—Locked Himself Up, Stood Before a Mirror, and Slashed Himself in the Absence of His Brother and Sisters from the House.

William Ranken, twenty-eight years old, who inherited property worth several hundred thousand dollars from his father, Henry Ranken, and who was a member of one of the most prominent and wealthy families in Hoboken, N. J., attempted suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

He died in St. Mary's Hospital at 6 o'clock last night. No member of his family was at his bedside, although all had been notified of his act.

He was found about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning lying on the floor of his bedroom in the Ranken mansion, at the corner of Tenth Street and Park Avenue, one of the finest residences in Hoboken. His position indicated that he had placed himself in front of a large cheval glass before drawing the razor across his throat.

The young man was fully dressed when discovered by the housekeeper, Miss Dora Wittholm, who took charge of the mansion a few weeks ago, when Mr. Ranken's brother, Fred, and his three sisters left for Point Pleasant, N. J., for the Summer. William was the only member of the family at home.

He had been acting strangely of late, especially since the death of his mother, to whom he was greatly attached. Mrs. Ranken died about four months ago, and since then William had been drinking heavily. He would frequently burst into tears and call pitifully for his mother, who exercised unusual influence over all of her children.

William's condition had been such for the last few days that the housekeeper thought he needed watching.

He was out late Sunday night with a New-York friend—a Mr. Locke—and the servant had retired when he reached home.

Miss Wittholm went to his door yesterday morning to see if he had returned. The door was locked, and, becoming alarmed when she obtained no answer to repeated knockings, she hurried through an adjoining suite of rooms to another door. This, too, was locked, but a third had evidently been overlooked.

Opening it, the housekeeper found Mr. Ranken stretched on the floor in a pool of blood. He was conscious and breathing heavily. The housekeeper lifted him to his bed and sent word to the Second Precinct Police Station, close by. Detective Fallon and Policemen Torpey and Hearn were sent to the house.

Mr. Ranken was asked why he had attempted his life. He tried to make a statement, but could only gasp: "Well, it's done now, and it's too late to talk about it."

Dr. Gilchrist, the family physician, was hastily summoned. He found that the young man had partially severed his windpipe, and had lost so much blood that his death seemed only a matter of a few hours. He sewed up the gaping wound, and ordered Ranken removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Miss Wittholm, when questioned by the police, yesterday, said she had feared for some days that Mr. Ranken might do himself some harm, and on Sunday had hidden away his razor, which was usually kept in his dressing-table drawer.

He asked for it Sunday evening, and the housekeeper was obliged to give it to him. He shaved himself, and soon afterward left the house. What time he got back the housekeeper could not tell.

Mr. Ranken's father, Henry Ranken, amassed a fortune estimated at a million dollars in the wholesale liquor business. He owned the famous Duke's House near the Barclay Street Ferry, and several popular resorts in New-York. He also owns whole blocks of valuable real estate in Hoboken. He died about two years ago, and on the death of his widow last March the sons and daughters obtained his estate.

The family seems to have been pursued by some strange fatality. It is only a few months since an elder son died of consumption, brought on by excesses, after he had attempted suicide by jumping from a window.

The family occupies a beautiful residence, which, with the surrounding grounds, stables, conservatories, and other buildings, covers nearly half a block. It was formerly the house of the ill-fated Senke family, which perished in the steamship Bremen when cast away on the coast of Cornwall in a snowstorm about a dozen years ago.

The Senkes had started for a European trip, accompanied by their servants, but they never reached the other side. The house remained empty for several years, no one caring to live in it, until it was purchased by Mr. Ranken. Since then disaster has come upon the new inmates, one by one, until now the family of eight has been reduced to four.

TWO SUICIDES IN JERSEY CITY.

Unknown Man Shoots Himself—John Schierck Hangs Himself.

As Policeman Barry was patrolling Grove Street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, he heard a pistol shot in Wayne Street. He ran to the corner and then heard a second shot. The man who fired it stood in front of the Wayne Street Reformed Church. As Barry ran toward him the man fired a third shot and then put the pistol at his breast and fired a bullet into his heart. He fell dead just as Barry reached him.

The man was apparently about twenty-five years old. He was 5 feet 8 inches in height and wore a dark coat and vest, gray trousers, and black derby hat. The body had not been identified up to a late hour last night. There was nothing in the man's pockets to show who he was or where he came from.

A second suicide was committed about the same time. John Schierck, sixty years old, who lived with his wife at 20 Jewett Avenue, hanged himself in a woodshed, and was found at 7 o'clock A. M. A physician who viewed the body said Schierck had been dead about five hours.

In Schierck's pocket was found a note addressed to his wife. It stated that he had killed himself because life had become a burden and because he had had nothing to eat for four days. Mrs. Schierck said they were poor, but she did not think her husband had been four days without food.

TRIED TO SHOOT HIS WIFE.

Conrad Knoedel Then Shot Twice at Himself and Died.

Conrad Knoedel, a cabinetmaker, committed suicide at his home, 301 East Eighty-eighth Street, at 9:30 o'clock last night, by shooting himself in the breast and mouth, immediately after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to take the life of his wife, Louisa.

The man had been drinking heavily for some days, and during his prolonged spree had become insanely jealous of his wife.

He returned home last night while under the influence of liquor. He brought with him quarrel with his wife, and drew from his quarrel with his wife, and drew from his hip pocket a revolver, with which he tried to shoot her, but, owing to his state of intoxication, his aim was bad, and the bullet only grazed her dress.

The woman screamed for help, and Roundsman Tappan and Detective Brady of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who were standing in front of the house, rushed up stairs to her assistance, but before they reached the room Knoedel had fired two shots into his head. He died instantly.

The suicide was a shiftless sort of man, and had not had steady work for some time. He and his wife occupied two small rooms.

Mrs. Knoedel was so overcome by shock that she was compelled to go to the home of her parents, 308 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Wong King a Suicide.

Wong King, a Chinaman, who kept a laundry at 1,375 First Avenue, died yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital from the effects of a dose of chloride of lime which he took yesterday afternoon with suicidal intent.

The reason for the act is not known. He was married, and it is believed by the police that domestic troubles caused him to commit suicide.

Family Quarrel Causes Suicide.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 13.—Frederick Ammon, a real estate broker of Brooklyn, quarreled with his wife Friday. He came to Rockaway Beach Sunday and shot himself through the temple in Henry Spatz's hotel at Rockaway Beach. Frank Becker, Frederick Hart, and James Eussoe of Spatz's hotel heard the shot, but thought it was fireworks. Mr. Spatz found the body at 1 o'clock this morning. Coroner Combs was notified, and arrived at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Ammon arrived this afternoon, and the body was taken to Brooklyn. The inquest will be held at Spatz's hotel Tuesday.

WHERE IS ADAMS'S BODY?

It Appears to Have Been Lost on Its Way to the Morgue.

The missing body of a man who died recently on Blackwell's Island has caused no end of trouble for Superintendent Murphy of the Morgue and the officials at the Island. Arthur Adams of 2,126 Eighth Avenue was sent to the Island a few years ago suffering from paralysis. A few days ago Mrs. Jacob Muller, a sister, received a telegram announcing that Adams was dead. Mrs. Muller went to the Island and Dr. A. B. Bonner told her that an autopsy would be necessary before a death certificate could be issued. Mrs. Muller was opposed to an autopsy, but Dr. Bonner finally convinced her. Yesterday, although there was no death certificate, a body marked as that of Arthur Adams was received at the Morgue.

The family was notified, and Undertaker Stephen Merritt of 210 Eighth Avenue was employed to prepare the body for burial. The undertaker was engaged in the embalming process when a brother of the dead man, John Quincy Adams, called at the undertaking rooms and a glance at the dead body was sufficient to convince him that it was not that of his brother, but a much older man. The corpse was returned to the Morgue and John Adams called upon Superintendent Murphy. The latter showed Adams several bodies which had come down from the Island, but not one of them was that of his brother Arthur. Superintendent Murphy said that the body which had been sent to Merritts establishment came down from the island labeled as Arthur Adams.

Superintendent Perry of Blackwell's Island was communicated with, and he was positive that Arthur Adams's body had been sent down to the Morgue. The matter will be investigated to-day.

NO POISON FOUND IN HIS ROOM.

An Autopsy Asked For, However, in the Case of Thomas C. Mack.

Thomas C. Mack died in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, and the Coroner has been asked to make an autopsy in order to determine the exact cause of his death. He was an insurance and coal agent, and was sixty years old.

The hospital doctors believe that he died from natural causes, but they say that some of the symptoms he showed on being admitted to the hospital indicated opium poisoning, and for this reason an autopsy is desired. There was no sign of poison in the room where he lived.

He was taken to the hospital on Sunday from 420 West Thirty-seventh Street, where he had lived alone for the past five years in a small room on the ground floor of the rear tenement. He had the reputation among the neighbors of being a miser.

Mr. Mack was taken sick a week ago with cholera morbus and was unable to leave his room. He would have starved to death but for the charity of some of his neighbors. He was found in the street early Sunday morning by a neighbor, who took him back to his room. Later his condition became so alarming that the police were notified and he was removed to the hospital.

It is said that Mack was at one time a United States Deputy Marshal. He lived in abject poverty, and his neighbors say he starved himself in order to save money. The talk among the neighbors is that he had several thousand dollars in some bank, but he owed the landlord rent at the time of his death. His apartment was in a very filthy condition when the police took him to the hospital.

It is said that a sister of Mack lives somewhere in this city.

ATTACKED BY HIS WORKMEN.

Mr. Donnelly Knocked Senseless with a Stone—Three Arrests Made.

Samuel G. Donnelly, a contractor of 1,018 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, was roughly treated last night by a gang of laborers, who had been engaged at work for several weeks on a row of new buildings at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Morris Avenue. It was pay night, and when Mr. Donnelly's clerk handed the men their envelopes several disputed the amount they received and claimed more money was due them.

The clerk sent a messenger for Mr. Donnelly. When Mr. Donnelly appeared he told the laborers that no mistake had been made, and he positively refused to argue the matter. José Roccorte, twenty-six years old, of 419 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, hurled a stone at the contractor. Mr. Donnelly was knocked senseless. He received a severe scalp wound.

Two other laborers, Michael Gentille and John Olloposo, joined in the attack. Gentille drew a large knife with which he attempted to stab his employer, while Olloposo had a revolver. Mr. Donnelly was rescued by other workmen.

Policeman Snyder of the Morrisania Police Station, assisted by two other policemen, arrested Roccorte, Gentille, and Olloposo. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court this morning.

A MINIATURE DOLPHIN IN SPORTS.

The Naval Discipline to be Shown on Her at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 13.—A new and novel feature in Chautauqua athletics, and one in which great interest is being taken, is the cruiser Dolphin, a miniature man-of-war, 54 feet in length, the motive power being supplied by a gas engine. The object is naval discipline and naval instruction, steering, running the engine, rope splicing, taking observations of the sun, calculating latitude and longitude, steering by chart and compass.

The crew is to be composed of boys, and will be in charge of Capt. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College. The plan originated with Mr. George H. Vincent, who is a prime factor in all athletic events here. It is expected that several important boat races will be rowed here this Summer.

Mr. F. H. Buist of Yale has arrived here, and will take charge of the Chautauqua races.

The Eskimo Character.

From The Century.

We found the Innuits very quick-witted and intelligent; with unvarying good nature and a keen appreciation of fun, they proved themselves companionable in spite of their uncleanliness. Their skill manifested itself in many ways during these long excursions. Later in the year it showed itself on one occasion in a particularly interesting way. Having found it necessary to cross a glacier on a hunting trip, our Innuits paused at the edge and hallooed to ascertain the direction of the echo. On the return a storm of snow and fog had obliterated all landmarks, but the Innuits easily found the way by means of the echo.

There was always a charm in their strange melodies, and particularly at night, as they slowly rowed along the black waters among ghostly, beautiful icebergs, under the starless sky. And such melodies! They were like the sighing of the winds, low, contented, full-breathed, yet with an undertone of sadness. But at times their songs are vehement with joy and action.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c.

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DIED IN A BATHING PLACE

ROSA FINKER'S COMPANION WAS ALSO TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Girls Had Visited the Pro-Cathedral Mission House in Stanton Street and Were Found Unconscious in Their Room—Odor of Gas Detected, but the Prostration May Have Been Caused by Reducing Temperature Quickly.

Rosa Finker, eleven years old, of 167 Ludlow Street, died yesterday afternoon in the Pro-Cathedral Mission bath, at 130 Stanton Street, and Hedwig Amende, fourteen years old, of 165 Ludlow Street, is seriously ill in Gouverneur Hospital. She is suffering from the effects of overheating or gas poisoning.

The girls went to bathe at 3:15 o'clock, and were found about 4 o'clock unconscious on the bathroom floor. An overpowering smell of sewer gas in the room after the happening makes it problematical as to what caused Rosa Finker's death.

The baths in the pro-cathedral are open only to girls during the day. There are four bathrooms, and 5 cents is charged each person. Rosa and Hedwig were constant companions, and used to bathe at the place last year. They visited the bath yesterday for the first time this season.

The girls were allowed to occupy the same room. The time allotted for each person is twenty minutes. The janitor, Edward Schoch, knocked on the door of the girls' room after twenty minutes, and told them their time was up. They replied that they would be out in a few minutes, and he went up stairs. He came down again in about ten minutes, and, seeing the door of the girls' bathroom still closed, asked his wife if the children had come out.

When she said they had not, he ran to the door and beat upon it for some time without receiving any reply. Then he told his wife to go in and find out what had happened. Mrs. Schoch opened the door, which is not allowed to be locked on the inside, and saw the two girls stretched out on the floor, apparently dead. She screamed and rushed out of the apartment, telling her husband to send for assistance.

Schoch ran to the Girls' Club, at 153 Essex Street, where Miss Wilson, a nurse, lives. She is connected with the pro-cathedral and was known to the janitor. Miss Wilson, on hearing the story, ran to the baths. When she entered the room she found the Amende girl apparently dying. Her head was under a long board. Rosa was lying in another part of the room, seemingly not so badly affected. The nurse set to work on Hedwig and it was fifteen minutes before there were any positive signs of life. Then the nurse's efforts were rewarded by a gasp. After another minute's work Miss Wilson turned her attention to Rosa.

She found her in not as bad a condition as Hedwig, but it required quite as much labor partially to revive her. Neither was brought back to full consciousness, and the nurse for an hour did not in the slightest degree relax her efforts. Janitor Schoch had gone to 145 Stanton Street and summoned Dr. Joseph Schmitz. The doctor gave about fifteen minutes' attention to both girls. Then he told the nurse that she had done all for them that could have been done.

Miss Wilson noticed about five minutes after Dr. Schmitz had left that Rosa was getting worse. She sent Schoch for an ambulance. Rosa sank rapidly, and died before the ambulance arrived from Gouverneur Hospital.

Dr. Harman, the surgeon, treated Hedwig for a time, and then took her away. During the hour that the girls were being treated by the nurse, a curious crowd had gathered in front of the building. Many persons tried to crowd into the little bathroom, but were excluded by Janitor Schoch.

Mrs. Finker had allowed her child to go to the bath only after a great deal of persuasion. When the girl had not returned at 4:30 o'clock, Mrs. Finker sent another daughter around to the mission house to see what was the matter. When the child came back and said there was a crowd in front of the place, and that everybody was being excluded from the building, Mrs. Finker went around herself.

She clamored for admittance, but no attention was given to her, and she had to go away without learning what had happened to her daughter. Then her husband went to the Eldridge Street Station House, where he reported the case to the Sergeant. Acting Captain Hogan and Detectives Cohen and Curran already have come to the mission house to investigate. When they returned, Finker was taken to see his child.

The parents of Hedwig went to Gouverneur Hospital to visit their daughter. She had recovered consciousness and tried to tell what had occurred. Her mother said subsequently that Hedwig smelled something, but could not describe what it was. Then, said Hedwig, all of a sudden she didn't know anything.

After the accident there was a strong smell of sewer gas in the room. There are two smaller rooms leading off the bathroom, and from the second, the outer one of these, there is a passageway to the street. The smell of gas in the second room was so overpowering that a healthy persons could not have stood it for fifteen minutes.

Miss Wilson says that she did not notice any smell of gas in the room until after the ambulance had driven away. Then she had a headache, and thought she detected the odor of gas. The bathroom is about 10 feet by 12, and contains a shower, a tub, a large pipe for heating, and a number of boards used for standing on. The door to the outer rooms was closed, it is supposed, while the children were bathing.

Miss Wilson says that it was closed all the while she was caring for the two girls. She felt positive, she says, that the girls suffered from the reaction of taking a hot bath and afterward a cold one. Schoch, the janitor, says the girls were very warm when they entered the bathroom. He did not explain the smell of gas, but said that there was no smell there before the door to the outer room was opened.

Dr. Schmitz said that the girls were suffering from the heat. When the Amende girl recovers fully she may be able to explain better what took place in the room.

Dr. Hiram Richard Hulse is in charge of the Mission, having been appointed July 1 to succeed the Rev. F. R. Bateman. It was at this house that Bishop Potter spent a month last year.

The Finker family consisted of the father, Israel, a jeweler, and three boys and four girls. Rosa was the youngest of the girls. The Amende household contained Richard, the father, a carpenter, the mother, two boys, and two girls, of whom Hedwig is the younger.

Fielding and Ralph Allen.

From Longman's Magazine.

The name of England's greatest novelist is closely associated with Allen's. Before Fielding knew Allen, Sarah Fielding, the novelist's sister, was a frequent guest at Prior Park. She lived very quietly in the neighborhood of Bath, and Allen showed her much kindness. When Henry Fielding visited her there, and was writing "Tom Jones" at Bath, he dined almost every day at Allen's. It is said that Allen's admiration of Fielding's genius had moved him to present the novelist with 200 guineas before there was the slightest personal acquaintance between them. Bishop Hurd met Fielding once at dinner at Prior Park. He wrote of him afterward as a "poor, emaciated, wornout rake, whose gout and infirmities have got the better even of his buffoonery." Perhaps Fielding had been indulging in the not very difficult task of making fun of a fifth-rate Bishop. Allen was not the man to invite wornout rakes to his house and table.

All readers of eighteenth-century English literature know that it was Allen whom Fielding pictured in his Squire Allworthy. He shows us Allworthy walking in his splendid grounds on a May morning, contemplating generous actions, when "in full blaze of his majesty up rose the sun, than which one object alone in this lower creation could be more glorious, and that Mr. Allworthy himself presented—a human being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to His creatures." The sentence, through its exaggeration, loses its claim to good taste; but there is no doubt that Fielding really meant what he said.

Fielding's other most famous novels are connected with the name of Allen. In "Joseph Andrews," Fielding compared Allen to "The Man of Ross," "Some gentlemen of our cloth," says Andrews, "report charitable actions done by their lords and masters; and I have heard Squire Pope, the great poet, at my lady's table, tell stories of a man that lived at a place called Ross, and another at the Bath, one Al—, Al—; I forget his name. * * * This gentleman hath built up a stately house, too, which the Squire likes very well. But his charity is seen further than his house, though it stands on a hill; aye, and brings him more honor, too."

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DUPED BY ADVERTISING.

C. F. Shanbacher Exacted Deposits Before Employing Men.

C. F. Shanbacher, who was arrested Saturday night on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was taken before Justice Ludlow at Rosebank, S. I., yesterday afternoon for examination.

Shanbacher went from this city a short time ago, and hired a place in Arrochar, which is known as Hawkhurst. What his business and what he intended to do on the place is what the police of Richmond County are working to find out.

He inserted an advertisement for a gardener in two daily papers May 25. In the advertisement he stated that $150 cash security would be required from the person who should accept the position.

Frank Bauer, a German, twenty-five years old, who had saved a little money, answered the advertisement, and went to 207 West Eighty-seventh Street, May 26, where, he stated in court yesterday, Shanbacher told him that he owned a beautiful place on Staten Island, for which he had paid $30,000.

Shanbacher told him that he required $150 security, because he did not like to take strange men on his premises without having something to reimburse himself with should they prove unfaithful. The $150 asked for in the advertisement was paid, for which Shanbacher gave a promissory note and also handed Bauer the following agreement:

"New-York, May 27, 1896.—I hereby agree with Frank Bauer to employ him as assistant and general useful man in my business for a term of three months from date, at a monthly salary of $20, board and lodging included, payable at the end of each month, on the condition that Frank Bauer advances me $150, which I agree to return with interest at the expiration of this agreement, less any loss incurred by me through the negligence of Frank Bauer.

"C. F. SHANBACHER."

Bauer told Justice Ludlow that he had not received any money from Shanbacher; that he had been discharged on Saturday; that when he asked Shanbacher for the money advanced and wages due Shanbacher told him that he did not have it, and to get out, that he was no good to him.

Bauer then went to Justice Ludlow and made a complaint against his employer for obtaining money under fraudulent pretenses. Shanbacher told Justice Ludlow that he advertised as stated, and also that he demanded cash security, for the reason that he did not care to put a strange man in a Summer residence of his where there was so much valuable furniture.

Investigation proved that the residence known as Hawkhurst, although a nice building, was conspicuous for the absence of costly furniture, and that a man named Urbahn had been duped in the same way. These things convinced the Justice that the cash security demanded by Shanbacher was not to secure him from any loss, but, on the contrary, was to give him funds to carry on his business.

Urbahn, who answered the advertisement, is a poor, but good-natured German. He borrowed the money and gave it to Shanbacher, for which he received a note, which is as follows:

Arrochar, June 29, 1896.

Received from Frederick Alwell Urbahn $100, against loss which might be received by me through the negligence, to be returned at the end of the month of his services, less by loss.

C. F. SHANBACHER, Hawkhurst.

The case of Urbahn against Shanbacher was not taken up, as District Attorney Pinney could not be present, and the prisoner was held until this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time it is expected other charges will be made against him.

Shanbacher's wife and a daughter about eighteen years old were in court. The prisoner was very nervous during his examination, and the Judge had to stop him from interrupting the witnesses on several occasions. He stated that his business was that of a hotel keeper, but thus far none of the witnesses have been able to tell where he had the business above referred to.

Shanbacher is a middle-aged man, of German descent, with bald head and neatly trimmed beard, but his incarceration in the station house since Saturday night has given him a rather weird appearance.

WHAT LUCKY BALDWIN OWNS NOW.

He Owns Up to Much, but Says Values Have Shrunken.

From the San Francisco Examiner, July 7.

It is only a question of time when "Lucky" Baldwin must be sent to the Almshouse. The poor man is worth now a paltry $3,000,000, and he is becoming poorer every day.

"Will you admit that you are worth $1,000,000?" asked Miss Lillian Ashley's attorney in the breach of promise suit yesterday.

"Lucky" laughed hoarsely, and said he would not admit being worth $10,000.

"Do you own any mortgages?" continued the lawyer.

"Yes; I owe lots of them," sighed Baldwin.

"I said own—not owe," corrected the attorney.

"Beg pardon. No; I don't own any mortgages," was Baldwin's answer.

Then Crittenden started an inquiry that brought the sad confession of poverty from the witness. All he owns is the Baldwin Hotel, a residence at 1,217 California Street, a lot at Fell and Webster Streets, the gashouse property on Stevenson Street, 100 shares of National Ice Company stock, a lot and four buildings in Los Angeles, the Santa Anita ranch, the Potrero Grande ranch, a gold mine in El Dorado County, the Gold Mountain Mine near San Bernardino, the Tallac House at Lake Tahoe, the Hotel Arcadia, several thousand acres of land in Kern County, a farm in Indiana, several thousands gallons of wine and brandy, several thousand head of horses, cattle, and sheep, and a racing stable.

"Were you not once rated at ten times a millionaire?" asked the lawyer.

"I gu

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S — Vaudeville — 8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Nanon—8:00.

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What Is Going On To-day.

—Excursion up the Hudson of delegates to the National Convention, Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, in session at Jersey City.

—Opening new station on the Harlem Railroad at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue.

—French Benevolent Society's festival for the benefit of its hospital, at Lion Park.

—Music at Paradise and Mount Morris Parks, 8 P. M.

—Board of Aldermen meeting.

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Perpetual Detention.

From The London Spectator.

The perpetual detention of habitual criminals in an asylum prison has been recommended by Dr. Anderson of the Criminal Investigation Department, by The Daily Chronicle and by The St. James's Gazette. After a certain number of convictions a criminal would not again be let loose to prey upon society. The remainder of his life would be spent in prison. The discipline, indeed, would be less severe than that with which he was familiar, but to compensate for this it would last as long as he did. He would go in, as he had so often gone in before, but he would never come out. The advantages of this project are obvious enough.

We spend a great deal of money in keeping criminals in prison only to send them out again more fit for punishment than they were before. Consequently we do but delay the evil day as regards either them or ourselves. After twenty years, possibly, of a man's life have been passed in jail, he is set at liberty for the fifth or tenth time, and then commits murder and is hanged. The old man whom Fowler and Milson killed had paid taxes all his life in order to protect himself against burglary. As it turned out, he might just as well have paid nothing, and left the burglar to do his worst. Both these inconsistencies would be avoided by the perpetual-detention plan.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	68	74	78
6 A. M.	62	71	79
9 A. M.	66	78	82
12 M.	70	83	88
4 P. M.	73	87	90
6 P. M.	71	85	88
9 P. M.	69	77	81
12 P. M.	66	74	79

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 83.00
Weather Bureau 79.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....67.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date the last twenty years.....76.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE CRAZE BY CONSPIRACY.

Since the Chicago Populist-Anarchist Convention has shown what are the real purposes of the men who seized control of it, it is well to remember how the movement was started. It is Anarchistic and Populistic now, but in the beginning it was, to use their own term, purely capitalistic. It has managed now to enlist all the sullen discontent and much of the wild and visionary Socialism of the country, and to enlist these so completely that their leaders and representatives have captured the machine and are running it. But at the start it was simply a scheme of rich men to add to their riches by political trickery. It was precisely the same kind of game that was played by the Sugar Trust, the Lead Trust, the Steel Trust, and all the others who set out to buy tariff legislation.

The cabal was formed by a few wealthy owners of silver mines, who at that time had some of their number in the Senate, and who have continuously kept a group of active, shrewd, and unscrupulous men in that body. Two things were plain. One was that the output of silver was rapidly increasing. The other was that the price was steadily falling. The problem was how to keep the price up without reducing the output. Of course, for the farmers whose wheat or potatoes have to compete with an increased crop, there is no help. They must take what they can get, and their prices are fixed by the supply in the markets to which they send their product. You can't make potatoes legal tender at two pecks to a bushel, and you can't compel a man to pay $1.20 for wheat when he can get it for 60 cents. But silver had been a money metal. Its coinage had been stopped because it was worth more as bullion than as coin. The silver mine owners said to themselves and to each other: "Go to. Let us persuade the farmers that if our silver, which is no longer dear, but is cheap, is coined and men are compelled by law to take it, wheat and potatoes will rise in price. Thus shall we get more for our silver, and, though they will not get more for the products of their toil, they will think they can. We shall all be happy, they with the seeming, we with the solid shekels."

Then the silver mine owners set to work, carefully, systematically, coldly, caring not a cent for the fraud on the farmers, counting only their own dividends. They organized what they called a propaganda, and what was really a comprehensive scheme for misleading the ignorant and the poor. They bought or hired newspapers, they paid lecturers, politicians, agitators. They got hold of the talkers in the Granges and in the Farmers' Alliance, and in the Wheel, and everywhere that a glib tongue or a ready pen could be secured for pay.

They fell upon a happy time—for them. Parties were very evenly divided. The Republican leaders were trembling for fear of being turned out; the Democrats were quivering with eagerness to get in. Gradually there grew up under the diligent cultivation of the mine owners' scheme a faction independent of party lines, which threatened to hold the balance of power, and to be able to turn a district, a seat in the Senate, a whole State one way or the other. Each party began to bid. The first offer was the Bland-Allison bill—the names show clearly how each party was worked—which forced the coinage of $2,000,000 worth of silver per month. The next was the Sherman bill, which forced the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. It was a great job. No trust ever got a tithe as much from legislation, and all was done in the name of the very class who were robbed.

Still the price of silver went down. Still the product increased. Still the greed of the mine owners grew with what it fed on. So far they had only had a forced market for from $24,000,000 to $54,000,000 a year of silver. They wanted more. They wanted to take every dollar's worth of silver to the mints and get two dollars in full legal-tender coin. So they urged the agitation of free, unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

This is the plain, unvarnished tale of the origin of the "silver craze." It is a craze begun and fostered by the conspiracy of rich men. It is the most impudent and gigantic swindle of the world's history.

NO DEMOCRACY IN IT.

An Eastern Democrat who shouts for BRYAN and SEWALL because he wants free silver and a redistribution of wealth may claim some respect for his sincerity and frankness. But no Democrat who pleads that the ticket must be supported by organization men because it is the product of a regular party convention will convince any one that he believes his own plea.

Can any of these supine adherents of regularity point to a single feature of the Chicago Convention that was Democratic?

It took its origin from primaries that were Populist, silver-Republican, and Socialist, with but a fraction of the old Democracy in attendance. Genuine Democrats staid away from them in weariness and disgust. The convention was not Democratic in its make-up or in its proceedings. Cunning old Republican silver Senators hovered about the great hall lobbying with the delegates, and spent their nights in conference with the "steering" committee shaping the convention's work.

The first step was to overrule the Democratic National Committee and set aside its candidate for temporary Chairman. Then the will of the Democracy of the sovereign State of Michigan was overruled and its sound-money delegation was transformed into a Populist delegation. The platform adopted was as un-Democratic as the ravings of a meeting of east-side Reds under Herr MOST. Equal rights and obedience to law are Democratic principles. The Chicago platform throws out these articles of faith.

To cap the climax the convention nominated a man who declared twelve months ago that he would not support a Democratic candidate unless he stood upon a Populist platform. Since the nomination of this demagogue genuine Democrats of standing and the leading Democratic newspapers all over the country have been engaged in vehement denunciation of the platform and in declaring that BRYAN's defeat is necessary to avert National disaster and dishonor. But all through the West, where silver Republicans and Populists are choosing delegates to the St. Louis silver convention to be held next week, the name of BRYAN evokes wild applause. PEFFER is for him, and JERRY SIMPSON and Gov. LEWELLING and STEWART, JONES, PETTIGREW, CANNON, MANTLE, and the whole bolting contingent of Republicans who were driven out of St. Louis by the gold-standard platform will rally to his support.

It is sufficiently absurd to proclaim a Quixotic fealty to a man who long ago announced his own disloyal intentions toward the party. It is idiotic to set up the regularity and Democracy of the Chicago Convention as reasons for holding organized Democracy to its support.

SOUND-MONEY MEN FOR CONGRESS.

Whatever doubts or misgivings there may be in regard to Presidential candidates, there can be no question about the importance of making sure of a sound-money House of Representatives at the coming election. More than once at a critical time in the past we have been saved from a disastrous policy by the firm and courageous attitude of a President holding the power of veto over a misguided Congress. At the next crisis we may have a President eager to approve the most mischievous measures or one incapable of standing against any scheme to which representatives of his party may commit themselves in Congress. With that possibility in view our safety lies in securing a House of Representatives which will in no circumstances consent to any degradation of the currency or tarnishing of the Nation's honor. Then no weak President will be subjected to the temptation of yielding and no unsound President will have an opportunity for mischief.

The policy declared by a National Convention may be the accepted policy of a party in only a portion of the country, in only a part of the States, or in only a section of the same State, but the people have the opportunity in each Congressional district to declare their own party faith and to put up candidates to represent it. When there is such a vital issue at stake as the maintenance of the soundness of the currency and of the integrity of the National credit, the people may save the country from disaster and a party from disintegration by wiser action in the Congressional districts than they are able to secure in the vast and tumultuous field of a contest for the Presidency.

Whether sound-money Democrats can have a candidate for President in whose character and principles they have confidence or not, they can nominate and support candidates for Congress who will fully represent their convictions. If they should be constrained to vote for McKINLEY for the sake of the sound-money issue, while detesting the rest of his party creed and distrusting his own character as a public man, they can declare their own party faith and choose as their representatives men who firmly hold to that faith, remembering that, after all, the National policy is shaped by Congress, and not by the President. They can hold their party organization unimpaired in Congressional districts and make their sentiments and purposes clearly known there, however much their minds may be distracted by the choice presented for the great executive office of the Nation.

If the Republicans conduct their National campaign on the sound-money issue, they will for the most part carry the Congressional districts on the same issue where their party power predominates. Whether the sound-money Democrats have a National ticket of their own, or feel compelled to support the Republican ticket, or to abstain from voting for Presidential Electors, they will still have the privilege wherever they can control a Congressional district of sending an uncompromising sound-money man of their own party to the House of Representatives. They can carry many districts in which no Republican candidate could be elected, and may thereby swell the sound-money strength in Congress and at once increase the margin of safety for the country and the chances of recovery of power in their own party. Though the great contest for the maintenance of the gold standard will be in the broad National field, it will come closer to the people in the Congressional districts, and that is where they can find expression for their sentiments and for their choice of men to give effect to their sentiments, and, as the whole matter is one of legislation primarily, it is in the Congressional districts that it must ultimately be fought out. We shall be on safe ground only when we get a majority in Congress committed and bound by the unmistakable verdict of their constituents to a sound policy.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned last week, and The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, in speaking of the measures affecting that city, says: "The reforms will make it a model city in its government, commerce, drainage, and public works. In sixty days New-Orleans has advanced more practically and had brighter prospects brought it than in any previous half century of its existence."

The measures from which so much is expected are an entirely new city charter, framed with a view solely to securing good administration of local affairs, new registration and election laws with ample safeguards against fraud, a complete municipal civil service system under a permanent paid commission, intended to exclude party considerations absolutely from employments under the City Government, and the creation of a Drainage Commission and a Dock Commission, the former of which is expected to provide an effective drainage system for the city and the latter to put "an end to wharfage dues and make New-Orleans a free port."

These results have been brought about by the zeal, energy, and activity of the Citizens' League of New-Orleans, a non-partisan organization, which set out to destroy corrupt ring rule in the city and to establish a lasting reform in the administration of its affairs. The league took a vigorous part in exposing the iniquities of the former rule, and not only overthrew it at the municipal election, but secured a delegation to the State Legislature which was pledged to secure the passage of measures decided upon by the Citizens' League as necessary to establish the reform on an enduring basis.

There was no partisanship in the purposes of this delegation, so far as city measures were concerned. They were intent only upon securing the means for good government, independent of politics, in the City of New-Orleans, and they displayed such energy and earnestness that they carried all their measures through. It furnishes an illustration of what can be done when the reform spirit is aroused and when substantial citizens discard their party differences and work together with earnestness and persistency for the common well-being.

The Legislature of Louisiana has followed up the reform victory in New-Orleans with the measures that were asked for to make its results secure and permanent, but the Legislature at Albany last year failed to do that great service for the City of New-York. We have now to look to the Greater New-York Commission and another Legislature to complete the work of municipal reform for us, and we should see that the metropolis has a delegation at Albany next Winter that will work with the zeal and effect displayed by the New-Orleans delegation at Baton Rouge at the session just ended.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The break in the Italian Ministry can scarcely be called a Ministerial crisis. The Minister of War made a proposition about the army which was rejected by the Cabinet, and he thereupon offered his resignation. Apparently as a matter of comity, his colleagues in the Ministry offered their resignations also. Thereupon the King intrusted the Marquis DI RUDINI, the Premier of the outgoing Ministry, to form another Ministry.

Apparently this denotes neither more nor less than an intention on the part of all concerned to get rid of Gen. RICOTTI, the Minister of War, whose proposition was not acceptable to his colleagues. That proposition was simply a proposal to reduce the numerical strength of the Italian Army. It was a proposal that might have been more naturally expected to emanate from the Treasury than from the War Department. The special business of a Minister of War is supposed to be to see that the means of national defense are adequate, while the special business of the Minister of Finance is to see that the requisitions of his colleagues are not beyond the financial resources of the country.

It has been evident to all observers for some years past that the burden imposed by national armaments came nearer constituting a breaking strain in Italy than in any other European country. This was pointed out some years ago by Sir CHARLES DILKE in a review of the military situation of Europe as compared with its financial situation. It is probably true that Italy would be a much more formidable enemy and a much more valuable ally than it is now, if its military expenditures were reduced to a sum more nearly adequate to its population and its tax-bearing capacity. But that is a view which might be expected to be held rather by the Treasury than by the War Department.

It has been repeatedly shown that, upon a question of this kind, it was quite idle to take an appeal to the King of Italy. King HUMBERT has indicated, whenever the occasion has arisen, that he was not in favor of economizing when the result of economy would be to make him the leader of a less formidable army and navy, even on paper, and without reference to effective strength. It was a foregone conclusion that, if an appeal should be taken to him from a Minister in favor of such economy, and from his colleagues who were opposed to it, his decision would be as it has been, to sacrifice the Minister whose economies threatened to impair the position of the King of Italy as an equal partner in a triple alliance with his great and good friends, the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria.

Nevertheless, it is quite plain that Gen. RICOTTI, who is to be left out of the reconstructed Cabinet, is an intelligent patriot and is quite in the right. The scheme of the aggrandizement of Italy in Africa by war has produced the present tension. It is a scheme evidently fantastic, and without any more relation to the real interests than to the genuine sentiments of the Italian people. Whoever opposes it will in due time be recognized as a true friend of Italy, even though he may be left out, in the present condition of Italian politics, from a reconstruction of the Ministry.

A SUGGESTION.

The iron industry is having its Summer vacation, but the ordinary dullness is much intensified by resistance to the demand for unnaturally high prices by several combinations which have calculated upon a heavy Fall demand. [New-York Tribune, July 13.]

You refer, of course, to the notorious Pools in Bessemer iron ore, coke, steel billets, steel beams, steel rails, nails, bolts, shovels, &c., the "pernicious activity" of which you denounced a few months ago, when you urged that the Republican Party should proceed against these combinations by legislation.

Do you not think that at the present time, when so many Democrats are restrained from supporting Mr. McKINLEY only by their belief that he favors legislation for the benefit of these very combinations, Mr. McKINLEY might promote the cause of good and honest government, without yielding any part of his protectionist creed, by expressing disapproval of such "pernicious" rings and of legislation designed to enlarge their power to exact "unnaturally high prices" from the American people?

Whatever the effect upon "international relations" of the visit of the Boston militiamen to England may be, it is tolerably certain that the Salem Cadet Band, which is said to be better than any of the crack regimental bands of London, has gained international renown which will secure to it a National reputation. Hitherto, it has not been known here out of New-England. Doubtless, on its return from hobnobbing with the Prince, it will be eagerly urged by many speculative showmen to blow its horns in a "tour" of its native land. Perhaps it may gain as large a popularity as Sousa's famous band. But good band music and military bands so well equipped that their performances frequently rival those of pretentious orchestras are not rare in this country nowadays. The reverse was the case even as late as the close of the civil war, when the Coldstream Guards Band of DAN GODFREY, the Imperial French Band, and the German Band, which took part in the Boston Peace Jubilee, had no rivals here, as artistic organizations, excepting the late Mr. GILMORE's body of pyrotechnical musicians.

H. BEERBOHM TREE TO RETURN.

The English Actor Will Play in This Country in the Fall.

Charles Frohman announced yesterday that in conjunction with Al Hayman he had made contracts with H. Beerbohm Tree and Her Majesty's Theatre company to play an engagement in this country beginning in November.

Mr. Tree will close his season at the Haymarket Theatre, London, about the end of July. The new theatre in course of construction for him is situated directly opposite the Haymarket. Mr. Tree has permission to christen the house "Her Majesty's Theatre." He is now organizing a new company, and will give the opening production for the new house first in New-York, as his London season will not begin until February. His first new play will be a dramatization of Gilbert Parker's book "The Seats of the Mighty," which affords Mr. Tree a characteristic part.

Mr. Tree will play four weeks at what was Abbey's Theatre in this city; three weeks at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia; one week at Albaugh's Theatre, Washington, and one week at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston.

One Effect of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

From The London News.

It is easy to show that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not a work of faultless art. It would be hard to find any other work of our century with such a hold upon the sympathies of the human race. The book is the classic of its subject, and it can never be surpassed. It was no less simple than it was strong. The easy writing, so far as the style was concerned, made easy reading for once. Just so much of contrasted character and incident, with just so little of analysis, was required to make us understand why the Americans were going to fight, and what they were going to fight about. When once our people understood it, they never swerved from the convictions which the book had left in their minds. It was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," more than any other agency, that kept Lancashire "straight" amid all the temptations of the cotton famine, and opposed that silent resistance to every project of intervention which finally insured the victory of the Northern cause.

Can Wind Up a Debate.

From The Saturday Review.

When Lord Beaconsfield was meditating his escape from the Commons to the Lords, where the style of "Don Juan" was to be exchanged for that of "Paradise Lost," he cast about him for a successor. "What I want," confided the Conservative leader to his intimates, "is a man who can wind up a debate." His eye fell upon Sir William Harcourt, and a visit to Hughenden was the result. However, the negotiations came to nothing, and Sir Stafford Northcote, who assuredly could not wind up a debate, was allowed to break up the Tory Party. But Disraeli showed his usual discernment in judging men, for Sir William Harcourt has the faculty of winding up a debate. That is to say, he so speaks, with such weight of manner and exhaustiveness of reasoning, that no one on his own side likes to follow him.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mayer Kahn.

The unexpected death of Mayer Kahn, one of the most prominent real estate operators in New-York, at Ems, Germany, last Thursday brought to a sudden close a most successful career, which began at the weaver's loom.

Mr. Kahn was born in Germany fifty-five years ago. He received a fair, common school education, and then learned the weaver's trade. When still a young man he decided to come to the United States in search of the fortune which his shrewdness and business sagacity afterward brought to him. He first settled in Philadelphia, where he secured work at his trade. Having accumulated a small sum of money he decided that he could invest it to better advantage in New-York and he removed to this city. He was impressed from the first with the opportunities he saw for profitable real estate investment, and in a comparatively short time he had made himself generally known to all the real estate men in the city as one of the most clear-headed, conservative, and prudent operators that have ever dealt in this market.

Although Mr. Kahn had been identified with numerous heavy transactions in real estate, he always displayed extreme prudence and sagacity in his dealings, never going beyond his means, but always keeping a sufficient reserve to protect himself in case of an unforseen emergency. With those whom he thought deserving of his trust he displayed a remarkable spirit of confidence and liberality. In his operations, which involved millions of dollars, he frequently relied solely upon the word of others, where many would have insisted upon a formally executed agreement.

Mr. Kahn seldom operated in unimproved property. He preferred to buy property which he thought would pay its way, and this led him to purchase on Fifth Avenue and Broadway and in the down-town business district. One of his most notable transactions was the purchase of the old Daniel Drew estate, at Seventeenth Street and Union Square in 1893, which he sold two years later to Mrs. Wadsworth at an advance of about $250,000.

Mr. Kahn had recently purchased, and held at the time of his death, the Everett House property in Union Square, and the Graves property on Fifth Avenue, opposite the Forty-second Street reservoir. He also owned business property at Broadway and Thirteenth Street, Broadway and Tenth Street, adjoining Grace Church, and at Broadway and Duane Street, and several business blocks on Greenwich Street and Water Street.

While he appeared to operate generally with great rapidity, he rarely made a purchase without having carefully examined every feature relating to it. It was this that brought him the reputation of a shrewd and successful investor.

Mr. Kahn was married early in life to a daughter of Rabbi Loeb of this city, and they lived a domestic and happy life. He relied upon the counsel of his wife in nearly all of his transactions. She was with him at the time of his death. To one of his attorneys who several years ago asked him whether he had made any provision for a possible failure by giving property to his wife, so she would not be left in need, Mr. Kahn made the characteristic answer that Mrs. Kahn would never hold any property if there were any unsatisfied claims against him.

The value of Mr. Kahn's estate is not known, but it is estimated to be in the neighborhood of two millions. His will has not yet been opened.

Mr. Kahn leaves a widow, three married daughters, and one son. His body has been embalmed and will be brought to New-York for burial.

Dr. Charles De Costa Brown.

Dr. Charles De Costa Brown, an old physician and dentist of this city, died at his home, 264 West Twenty-third Street, on Sunday evening. He was born in Philadelphia on March 3, 1817, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He began to practice medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1840 he came to New-York. Here he confined himself principally to dentistry.

He paid a great deal of attention to embalming, and about 1862 he was appointed Government Embalmer. After the battle of Gettysburg he embalmed officers of both armies. When Gen. Philip Kearny was killed, near Chantilly, Va., on Sept. 1, 1862, he embalmed the body. He also embalmed the body of President Lincoln and accompanied it to Springfield, Ill. At that time Dr. Brown had his main office in Washington.

Dr. Brown was a prominent Mason, having attained to the thirty-third degree, and he was one of the Trustees under whom the Masonic Temple, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was built. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., and was one of those who built up New-York Lodge. He conferred the third degree upon Edwin Booth in New-York Lodge. He was also a Past President of the Masonic Veterans. He was School Commissioner about twenty-seven years ago. Dr. Brown's death was due to heart disease. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral services will be held at 264 West Twenty-third Street tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Brewster Kissam.

Brewster Kissam, a well-known lawyer, died in this city Sunday of cirrhosis of the liver. He was visiting friends on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street when he died. He had lived with his wife and daughter at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, for the last eight years.

Mr. Kissam was born in this city in 1849, and when fourteen years old went to sea and visited China, Japan, and the East Indies. He returned in 1865 and studied law with Charles B. Hart, and was admitted to the bar of this city in 1870. He was the son of the late George Brooks Kissam. He was related to Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Kissam was at one time one of the leading Democrats in Brooklyn, and for a number of years was a member of the Democratic General Committee. He took an active part in the conventions of the party, and in 1877 was the Chairman of the delegation to the Democratic State Convention which was held that year in Albany.

He was appointed a Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in 1881, and held that office for four years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. His body was taken to Henderson's undertaking establishment, Myrtle Avenue and Jay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague Street, to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Henry P. De Graaf.

Henry P. De Graaf, President of the Bowery Bank, died Saturday at his home at Oscawana, N. Y., at the age of seventy-two years. He had been sick for several months. Through his long connection with the Bowery Bank Mr. De Graaf was one of the best-known financiers in the city.

He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and there obtained a common school education. When the discovery of gold in California was announced he turned his face toward the West with the "forty-niners," and in the mines he laid the foundation of his large fortune.

Mr. De Graaf returned to New-York in the fifties, and engaged in the furniture business in Chatham Street, now Park Row. Later he became a member of the firm of De Graaf and Taylor, which was in business on Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, for many years. He was elected in 1863 a Director of the Bowery Bank, and three years later he was elected President of the institution, a position which he held uninterruptedly until his death. Besides his interest in the bank, Mr. De Graaf had large investments in marble quarries in Vermont. Mr. De Graaf's desk and chair at the bank were heavily draped in black yesterday.

Mr. De Graaf's late home at Oscawana is one of the most beautiful on the Hudson. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—Major James H. Gageby, Twelfth Infantry, died yesterday at Johnstown, Penn., of heart disease. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the army from the volunteer service in 1861. During his service he was twice brevetted. He was made a First Lieutenant in July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., and in November of the same year he was appointed a Captain for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.

—Isaac N. Camp, President of the firm of Estey & Camp, piano and organ dealers of Chicago, died suddenly at Lake Geneva Sunday of neuralgia of the heart.

—Edward Otis Hinkley, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, died yesterday. He was born in Cape Cod, Mass., seventy-three years ago.

MANY ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT.

A Great Throng Invaded the Seaside City Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—Mrs. William Astor arrived from New-York and Beechwood was opened for the Summer to-day. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are expected here for August.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who have the Eldridge cottage, Ochre Point; Center Hitchcock, who is the guest of Royal Phelps Carroll until Mrs. Hitchcock opens her cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lasher of Chicago also arrived to-night for the Summer.

Among the other prominent arrivals to-day were M. D. Guron, E. B. Warring, Joseph Wormser, H. Talmage Greene, P. F. McSweney, A. McSweney, Miss Clark Smith, Miss Chesterman, George Chesterman, C. Howard Tate of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Richardson of Baltimore; R. L. Domkowiz of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rushell, Dr. H. C. McLean, C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn; Horace S. Woodbury, George Gregory, G. W. Collier, H. H. Spring of Boston; Mrs. George H. Slade, Mrs. J. F. P. Lawton, Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Poland, Prof. Albert Harkness of Providence; P. E. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boshwitz of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Howland, F. L. Peck of Philadelphia; L. N. Goldsmith of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Smith and Miss Smith of Waterbury.

Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Francis O. French entertained at dinner to-night.

Julien T. Davies, the Rev. Roderick Terry, R. E. Whitney, and P. Merservy of New-York and William H. Bagnell of Paris, France, registered at the Casino today.

Guests arriving at the cottages to-night included William H. Bagnell of Paris, France, to visit William K. Thorne; Mrs. D. P. Morrison of Washington, to visit Mrs. C. H. Harlow, and Miss Emily Middleton of Baltimore, to visit Mrs. John Cadwalader.

Ex-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan and Frederick W. Vanderbilt went to New-York to-day on their yachts.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel returned from an Eastern cruise on the Sultana.

James J. Van Alen returned to Wakehurst to-day from the Chicago Convention.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

Formal Opening Yesterday at the New Auditorium.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 13.—The Catholic Summer School of America was formally opened this morning at the new auditorium on the assembly grounds at Cliff Haven. The Very Rev. T. E. Walsh, D. D., of Plattsburg, delivered an address of welcome, which Dr. Conaty, President of the school responded to. Bishop Gabriels also welcomed the attendants to the diocese. The dedication of the chapel and auditorium was deferred on account of the severe storm until next Sunday.

The real work of the school began with a lecture on "The Epochs of Literature," by C. B. Pallen, Ph. D., of St. Louis. His subject was "Florence and Greece." He spoke on the beginnings of literature. The second lecture was by the Rev. E. A. Pace, D. D., Ph. D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., on "Modern Psychology." It was the first of a series of five lectures, the object of which is to present a general survey of the scope of modern psychology, its experimental methods and applications.

In the evening the Rev. James Driscoll of Montreal gave the first of a series of four illustrated lectures on "Christian Archaeology." He gave an interesting description of the Roman Catacombs, their situation and extent, structure and destination. Students are arriving in large numbers from all over the country.

TWO FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Fireman Furman Rescues a Child That Had Become Unconscious.

Fire was discovered in the five-story double tenement at 15 and 17 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The tenement is occupied by eighteen families, comprising about 100 persons. The fire started on the third floor near the airshaft and spread rapidly. The people above were soon alarmed by the smoke and tried to get down stairs. Some of them succeeded and others made their escape by the roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldberg succeeded in reaching the street with their youngest child, and then ascertained that Sarah, five years old, was missing. The alarm was given, and Fireman Furman ran up stairs through the blinding smoke and rescued the little one, whom he found lying on the floor unconscious. She was carried to the sidewalk, where she shortly revived.

The damage is estimated at about $7,500. The cause of the fire is not known. Fire Marshal Brymer is investigating.

Fire from some unknown cause was discovered in the one-story frame stable, 348 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The property is owned and occupied by Whalen Brothers as a storage warehouse and stable. Their loss is estimated at $1,500.

The fire extended to the frame stable adjoining and owned and occupied by Martin Gilmartin. His loss is $1,500.

Four horses were suffocated in the fire. They were valued at $400.

An English View of the Chicago Convention.

From The Saturday Review.

It is the first time in the history of the English-speaking race that precisely such a body has been got together. For any kind of a parallel, indeed, one must look to the conventions, constituent assemblies, and other strange mobs of Parliamentary partisans which Paris witnessed in the last decade of the eighteenth century, rather than to Anglo-Saxon precedents.

The original Democratic Party of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe professedly drew its inspiration and borrowed its ideals, from the French Republic. It is interesting to find the same party a hundred years later, in a period of violent internal convulsion, exhibiting this same impul

AN EXPLOSION IN CUBA

A PASSENGER TRAIN DAMAGED AND MANY PERSONS KILLED.

Physicians Sent to the Scene to Attend the Wounded—The Government Trying to Conceal the Facts—Gomez, the Commander in Chief of the Insurgents, Near Santa Clara—Insurgents Destroyed the San Antonio Estate.

HAVANA, July 13.—At 8 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred on the railway between Cidra and Sabanilla, in the Province of Matanzas. A passenger train that was passing at the time was badly damaged, and it is believed that many persons were killed. A train, with physicians on board, has been dispatched to attend to the wounded and take them to the hospitals. Details of the affair are hard to obtain, as the Government is seeking to minimize its results.

A letter from Santa Clara says that Gomez, the rebel commander in chief, was encamped on July 9 at Manajanabo, twelve miles from the City of Santa Clara. His vanguard of 700 men, under Canizares and Cayito Alvarez, burned the houses on the Santa Rosa estate, near Ranchuelo.

Another rebel band has destroyed the San Antonio estate, close to Santa Clara. Both estates are the property of Vicente Abren.

Col. Lopez Amor reports having an engagement with 600 rebels close to Santa Clara. These insurgents are the ones who destroyed the San Antonio estate.

Major Fondeviela reports severe encounters with insurgent bands along the coast in the vicinity of Campo Florida, Province of Havana. The insurgents were scattered.

Gen. Ocha reports that while reconnoitering on the coast between Boca Guanabo and Boca Ciego he captured 12,000 cartridges and a large supply of drugs and chemicals. He also captured an apparatus to be used for exploding dynamite bombs. The materials had been concealed by filibusters who have recently landed.

A hot skirmish occurred on the San Francisco estate, between a rebel force and Spanish troops. The insurgents were defeated, and the troops captured a quantity of arms and war munitions that had been recently landed. The Spaniards sustained no loss. Four of the rebels were killed.

SILVERITES NOT BIMETALLISTS.

Prof. Francis A. Walker Makes This Clear to a British Audience.

LONDON, July 13.—At a meeting of the Bimetallic League here to-day, an address was delivered by Prof. Francis A. Walker, the American political economist and Superintendent of the Censuses of the United States for 1870 and 1880. Prof. Walker was cheered as he arose, and frequently was interrupted by bursts of cheers.

He said that no go'd monometallist party existed in the United States, and he would stake his honor that if a bimetallic convention should be proposed to the United States by the principal sound-money men of Europe, the Americans would "tumble head over heels" in welcoming the proposal.

Senator Gray, Prof. Walker said, would find very few men to join him in opposition to a proposal for a common ratio between gold and silver.

What the silverites really desired, he continued, was silver inflation; widely separated from these men were the real bimetallists of the United States.

Nothing, Prof. Walker said, could be more unfounded than to say that the Republican National Convention held in St. Louis had pronounced in favor of gold monometallism. Mr. McKinley, in his judgment, never had been a gold monometallist, and could not be one if he should try. He always had been uniformly a bimetallist.

The maintenance of a gold standard in the United States was not rendered a whit less secure Prof. Walker said, by reason of anything that was done at the convention held in Chicago, but, despite much friendly advice from this side of the ocean, the United States was not going to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire, and would remain devoted to the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal and always ready to make sacrifices to that end. The bonds of the United States, he added, would continue to be paid in gold, or its equivalent, and the credit of the United States would continue to be as high as it ever had been since she had triumphantly vindicated her nationality in the war of secession.

The annual report of the league was read by the Secretary. It was quite optimistic in tone, declaring that international bimetallism had made noteworthy progress in all the countries where the question had been discussed.

Lord Aldenham, the President of the league, was not present at the meeting, but a letter from him was read, in which he congratulated the league upon the progress bimetallism had made in the United States. He said it was a striking fact that the question of bimetallism, which in some quarters of England, was treated with contempt, apparently should be the main political question before the people of the United States.

TWO AMERICAN VESSELS LOST.

Both Stranded, but the Crews Reach Nassau, N. P.

NASSAU, N. P., July 13.—The American bark Eliza J. McManemy, Capt. Freeman, from Philadelphia, for Pensacola, and from the latter port, June 27, for Rio Janeiro, lumber laden, stranded near Memory Rock, on the night of July 5. The vessel and cargo were lost. The crew and materials were saved.

The American schooner Henry S. Woodruff, Capt. Lamoine, from Wilmington, N. C., for Port au Prince, with a general cargo, stranded near Powells Reef, Abaco, on the morning of July 6. The vessel was lost but her crew and part of her materials were saved, and have arrived here.

THE WORK OF RELIEF IN CRETE.

Lord Salisbury Orders the British Consul to Abandon It.

LONDON, July 13.—The Vali of Crete recently consented that the British Consul at Canea, assisted by the commander of the British fleet there, should be allowed to distribute the British subscriptions for the relief of the Cretan sufferers regardless of creed.

The German, Russian, French, Austrian, and Italian diplomats at Constantinople objected to the distribution, and Lord Salisbury has instructed the Consul to abandon the work of relief.

Count Szataray Murdered.

VIENNA, July 13.—Count Stephen Sztaray, a member of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, was found murdered to-day at his chateau at Nagy Mihaly.

Ogden Goelet Dangerously Ill.

COWES, July 13.—Mr. Ogden Goelet of New-York is lying dangerously ill on board the yacht White Ladye, which is anchored in Cowes Harbor.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MURRAY HILL—Samuel S. Sewall, Bath, Me.

—MARLBOROUGH—Justice John R. Putnam of the New-York Supreme Court.

—HOLLAND—Capt. W. A. Peabody and Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati.

—GILSEY—J. T. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. George B. Williams, Washington, and Edwin S. Cramp, Philadelphia.

—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts.

—WALDORF—Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, and Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The Mechants' Terminal Elevator, at Biddle Street and the Levee, St. Louis, burned yesterday. Loss, $500,000.

—The Denver Consolidated Electric Light Company's works at Denver, Col., burned. Loss, $120,000; insurance, $150,000.

COL. STORY RECEIVED A CARAFE.

He Was the First Man to Enlist in the Twenty-third Regiment.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 13.—Col. Story, who was the first man to enlist in the Twenty-third Regiment, was to-day presented with a cut-glass water carafé by Quartermaster Hall.

With the thermometer away up in the nineties, and with a breeze that did not find its way into camp, the Twenty-third Regiment and its consort, the Third Provisional Battalion, took up the Monday drill card and completed every requirement upon it in a most satisfactory manner. The sun was hot and the work was hard, but the Brooklyn boys proved veritable salamanders, and never flinched once. The ambulance corps expected to have some work to do, but not a city man fell out of ranks.

Over in the provisional battalion there was one man overcome, that was all; but it only went to prove what is becoming almost an axiom in the camp—that the city troops stand the sun better than the country troops. At noon the thermometer at the hospital tent registered 97°, but a breeze blew across a corner of the camp that was cooling in its general effect.

While it is a little early in the week to look forward to excursions and gala days, it was said here this morning that if Gov. Morton can get away on Thursday it is more than likely he will make his annual visit to camp that day. If he can make arrangements to come down, an effort will be made to have the West Point cadets here also.

The death of W. H. Lassen, a trooper of Troop C, Brooklyn, late Orderly to Major Tetamore, was reported in camp this morning. Lassen, after having had several hemorrhages of the nose, was sent home from camp last week. He was considered to be very ill at the time.

Major Tetamore this afternoon gave out a statement concerning a report in a morning paper that Private Lassen of Troop C was neglected by the surgeons, and did not receive proper attention while he was in camp; also that he had been sent home without a physician attending him. The statement is:

"Private Lassen had been ill three months, and was detailed here with the hope that the fresh air would benefit him. He was kindly treated, and seemed to improve for several days, until Wednesday of last week, when he had a hemorrhage of the nose, which was checked in a short time. He was watched and attended by the surgeons. I took him in my own tent and cared for him, staying up all night. In the morning it was decided to return him to Brooklyn, although he protested against leaving the camp. He was sent in a carriage, and a man selected from one of the companies took him to his home, the State meeting all the expense. There was no reason why a physician or a member of the Hospital Corps should have gone with him. In fact, 1,000 men in camp needed the presence of every available surgeon, as was shown the following day, when their services were severely taxed."

The statement was signed by Major Tetamore.

The sentinel duty to-day, Lieut. Col. Butt says, is by far the best of the season, and he is accordingly greatly pleased. The same proficiency has also been shown in the drills. Those of this morning were very satisfactory to the drill instructors.

The officers of the day to-morrow will be Capt. C. G. Todd of the Twenty-third Regiment; officers of the Guard, First Lieut. F. C. Denington of the Twenty-third Regiment and Lieut. Daniel W. Wasten of the Forty-sixth Separate Company.

A troop of United States cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will spend the last two weeks of the camp here. It will march down, leaving the fort July 25.

MANY OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

July Weather Causes Prostrations—Thermometer Did Not Reach Ninety.

The people of this city who had an idea that yesterday was a record-breaker in the way of temperature may be surprised to know that it was just plain July weather, with the maximum temperature 7° below the record of the hottest day for July, which was July 13, 1879.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 87° at 3 o'clock. The humidity was not so intense as it was on several days last week. At 9 o'clock it was 79 per cent., and after that it decreased slightly. The reports received at the Weather Bureau showed that New-York was about the coolest place in this section of the country. Philadelphia was the hottest.

Numerous cases of heat prostration were reported yesterday by the police.

Louis Freewald, a clerk, twenty-five years old, of 448 East Eighty-fourth Street, was prostrated in front of 649 Broadway; St. Vincent's Hospital.

Michael Doniga, thirty-one years old, of 36½ Baxter Street, was prostrated at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

John Donnelly, a homeless man, twenty-eight years old, was overcome in front of 24 Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

Sigfred Henry, forty years old, of 441 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was found in front of 158 Canal Street suffering with acute alcoholism and heat stroke; Hudson Street Hospital.

Frank Murphy, twenty-five years old, of 511 Hudson Street, was overcome by the heat, while loading his truck at the Old Dominion Line pier. He had not recovered consciousness at Hudson Street Hospital up to a late hour last night.

Frederick Smith, a driver, forty-one years old, of 641 West Forty-seventh Street, was overcome at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Manhattan Hospital.

John Cummings, fifty years old, of 4 Rivington Street, overcome in front of 323 Bowery; Bellevue Hospital.

Ida Smith, twenty-one years old, of 410 West Eleventh Street was prostrated in front of 218 West Twenty-eighth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

Charles Boal, thirty-five years old, of 177 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome last night at Forty-third Street and Second Avenue; Flower Hospital.

John Dietrich, twenty-nine years old, of 27 East Twelfth Street was sent to Gouverneur Hospital late last night from 81 Rivington Street, where he was found suffering from the heat.

John McDonnell, sixty-five years old, of 309 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street was found at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue suffering from heat.

The following cases of heat prostration were reported from Brooklyn:

Joseph Coughlin, fifty years old, of 1,587 Gates Avenue, was overcome on Gates Avenue, near Broadway. He was taken home.

Joseph Sample, thirty years old, of 173 Smith Street, was prostrated on Atlantic Avenue; he was taken to Long Island College Hospital.

Nelson Zinnotz, fifty years old, was overcome on Sixtieth Street. He was removed to his home at Forty-ninth Street, near Fourth Avenue.

John Noonan, twenty-six years old, of 677 Union Street, was prostrated on Chauncey Street, near Broadway, and was taken home.

Henry Barry, a lineman employed at the Brighton Beach Hotel, was overcome. He was taken by friends to his home at 164 Twelfth Street, Long Island City.

Curious Tenure of Lands.

From Bell's Messenger, 1824.

Some lands are said to be held at Broughton, near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, by the following tenure. Every year, on Palm Sunday, a person from Broughton comes into the church porch at Caistor, having a green silk purse containing 2s. and a silver lash tied at the end of a cart whip, which he cracks three times in the porch, and continues there till the second lesson begins, when he goes into the church, and cracks it three times over the clergyman's head, and, kneeling before him during the reading of the lesson, he presents the minister with the purse, and then goes into the choir and continues there during the rest of the service.

A Newspaper Changes Owners.

CHATTANOOGA, July 13.—The Chattanooga News, one of the foremost afternoon papers in the State, to-day announces a change of management, effective Aug. 1, when W. R. Crabtree, a prominent young business man of this city, succeeds R. A. Hart, and will have eptire charge of the publication. The retiring manager will establish a new afternoon paper in Norfolk, Va.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—12:45 A. M.—146 Ludlow Street; Jacob Agield; tenement; no damage.

—1:10 A. M.—95 Bowery; Joseph Maldroni; barber's shop; damage trifling.

—9:35 A. M.—439 East Twelfth Street; Frederick Schleheimer; tenement; damage, $100.

—14 A. M.—3 Charles Lane; Patrick J. Connerford; dwelling; damage, $600.

—8:45 P. M.—) Pitt Street; Isaac Tucker; damage, $15

—10 P. M.—543 East Eighty-sixth Street; S. Dottenheim; damage, $20.

SPEECHES BY CANDIDATE BRYAN

Inconsequential Remarks to Citizens of Illinois Towns.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 13.—William J. Bryan arrived here on the Illinois Central Road at 5:55 this evening, after a run of three hours and a half from Chicago. At several places along the route he was greeted by crowds of citizens.

His first experience was at Kankakee, where about 1,000 men, women, and children were gathered. A cheer went up from the crowd as Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform of the Pullman sleeper, and he was obliged to get down into the crowd and shake hands. At Kankakee Mr. Bryan was handed this telegram:

FRANKLIN, Penn., July 13.
Accept congratulation. Your spurs were won on the field. JOSEPH G. SIBLEY.

At Gilman a stop of a couple of minutes was made to enable the hundred or more of sturdy farmers gathered at that station to give a cheer for the candidate and shake his hand. The crowd was very good-natured and indulged in many joking remarks, which Mr. Bryan seemed to appreciate.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and a party of newspaper men occupied a parlor car. Scott Jackson and wife of Salem, old friends of the Bryans, were also in the car, and the only other occupant was F. U. Adams of Chicago, who will be Secretary of the Democratic Literary Bureau. On the journey down to Champaign Mr. Bryan told something about his plans.

"I will remain in Salem until Thursday morning," he said, "and will then leave for Kansas City. It is probable that I will stay over night in Kansas City, leaving for Lincoln Friday morning, and reaching there that night."

"There he is—the man with the white hat," was the cry at Paxton, a small station, which was reached at 5:15, and a stop of a minute was made. Mr. Bryan's white hat is likely to be a conspicuous object in the campaign. It is one of those soft felt affairs, creamy in color, adorned by a band of lighter hue than its texture. It could be seen readily by the 200 persons gathered on the Paxton station platform. They made a rush toward it as Mr. Bryan stepped from the car, and a hearty shout went up, and then the crowd laughed uproariously at Mr. Bryan's remark that "If you just vote as well as you shout we'll get along all right."

Rantoul, another small station, turned out a hundred or more persons with a big flag, and they, too, had the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan made his first campaign speech at this place when the train stopped twenty minutes. A flat car had been improvised into a speaker's stand. From this Mr. Bryan addressed his audience, consisting of 1,500 people. He spoke as follows:

I have not been in your city since 1879. In that year I was a student at the Illinois College when I attended an intercollegiate contest at this place. I am not going to make a political speech this evening.

(A smallboy yelled "Hooray," and Mr. Bryan joined in the laugh, and was unable to resume for a minute or two.)

I have just been talking some in Chicago, and am sort of between speeches. This is an important campaign. In my judgment it is the most important campaign this country has passed through in time of peace. The issues are those which affect every man, woman, and child in the Nation, and I beg of you that you shall appreciate the important part you bear in this campaign.

This is the greatest Nation on earth. It is in advance of all other nations. Its advancement is because our form of Government is the best on earth, because, being in the hands of the people, it can be made as good as the people desire. If our laws are good, if our laws are just, it is because our people have force to make them just.

I believe there is more justice in the people than is expressed through their representatives. If laws are bad it is the fault of the representatives of the people and so must be remedied by the people. There are those who have the idea that patriotism can only be manifested in time of war. I was too young to go to the war, but in every campaign such as this you and I have a chance to show our patriotism.

Our Government is the most perfect form of government, because it is the best that the people can offer for a display of patriotism. Every great economic question is a great moral question. When you come to a settlement of a question like that of the present campaign morality is invited.

The financial question is the most important issue in this campaign, and I wish that you would study it so that you may understand the way it affects you and your interests. There is no class to which the question can be committed, because no one class can be trusted to take care of it. Before the campaign is over, the discussion will turn on one question: "Is this Nation great enough to legislate for itself?" We believe we are strong enough to determine our own financial policy, not waiting for any other nation on earth.

It is not a complicated question. Every great economic question is at least a great moral question, and when it comes to be settled it can only be done by the great common people of the Nation. The politicians have tried to settle the money question; the people have tried to settle the money question; but it will be settled until the people have a chance to express their opinions, and then it will be settled, and from that there is no appeal.

Mattoon, the county seat of Coles County, turned out a large crowd with a brass band to greet the candidate. Mr. Bryan, yielding to repeated calls, said:

I have been taught to believe that a public servant was not a public man chosen for a certain term and to do a certain public work. You can't always tell whether a man will make a good hired man or not. Sometimes he makes a good hired man and sometimes he does not. We have a splendid platform adopted at Chicago, and I believe that any man who will carry out that platform will be a good hired man for the people of the United States.

This will be a campaign in which there will be a great deal of feeling—more feeling than at any time since the war in a campaign in which you or I have indulged. There will be certain feelings on both sides. You will find that there are those who will say that the platform adopted at Chicago will be ruinous to the country. On our side you will find those who claim that the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 can be accomplished without waiting for any other nation on earth.

Those who will be peculiarly benefited in the rise of the dollar are in favor of raising the value of the dollar. But those others who are the people, do not want the value of the dollar to raise when it depresses the value of human toil. When those who are benefited by the rise of the dollor ask you what kind of money you want, tell them you want good money. You want a dollar that will be just and not one that will take from the labor-producing classes of the world.

The crowd at Effingham was small, but it was enthusiastic, so much so that Mr. Bryan consented to make a speech. Standing on the rear platform, he said:

Fellow-Citizens: I remember that less than a year ago I stopped off here for a few hours and spoke at the Court House. At that time we were anxious that the Democratic Party should adopt a platform which was Democratic. Since then a great struggle has been going on, and last week it ended in the National Convention, and that convention adopted a platform that was Democratic in every line and every word, and they go before the country appealing to the people on that platform.

Here the train moved out, and the end of the speech was lost in the cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

SALEM, Ill., July 13.—Mr. Bryan reached his boyhood home shortly after 11 o'clock to-night.

GEORGE LORD DAY MARRIED.

His Bride Miss Adele Mittant of the Island of Jersey.

A notice published yesterday morning announcing the marriage on July 11 in the Island of Jersey of George Lord Day and Miss Adele Mittant of Courbevoie caused much comment in the New-York Yacht, Racquet, and other city clubs, of which Mr. Day is a member.

Mr. Day went abroad on May 28 in his schooner yacht Fleur de Lys, accompanied by Mr. Clarkson. The yacht arrived at Southampton, England, on June 17, and Mr. Clarkson has just returned to this city. He could not be found last evening, but several members of the Racquet Club stated that a story has been current there for some months past to the effect that Mr. Day had married a young French lady some time ago, and in their opinion the marriage of July 11, as reported, was a further civil or religious union, made necessary by the French law. No one could be found who knew Miss Mittant, now Mrs. Day.

George Lord Day is the only son of the late Henry Day, who was for many years a leading member of the New-York bar. He was graduated at Princeton in the class of '82 with high honors. He at once took up newspaper work, and for some years he was on the staff of The New-York Tribune. He abandoned newspaper work about six years ago and entered his father's office, and at the same time studied law at Columbia.

Upon his father's death he inherited a large fortune, and he then devoted himself to hunting. He was thrown from his horse in the Autumn of 1894 while following the hounds at Hempstead, L. I., and he received injuries which paralyzed him from the waist down. No hopes were entertained of his recovery, but skillful surgical treatment and the devoted nursing of his sister, Miss Susan De Forest Day, finally, after seven months' illness, restored him to health. His mother died before his recovery.

Since his recovery Mr. Day has devoted himself to yachting. He purchased the fine schooner Fleur de Lys a year ago and has virtually lived on her since then.

GOLD MEN DELIBERATING

Continued from Page 1,

fact that the silver Electors were chosen to vote for Bryan and Sewall, and in any case a sound-money President would ride with Mr. Cleveland up Pennsylvania Avenue to take the oath of office the 4th of March.

It is insisted by some of those who have returned from the West with reports of the strong silver sentiment which prevails in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois that a union of sound-money forces may be necessary to save the country from the plunge to the silver basis. The advocates of a separate ticket believe that it would be extremely dangerous to permit the campaign to take a shape by which Mr. Bryan should appear to stand forth as the only candidate bearing the mark of the regular Democracy. They believe that another Democratic candidate would diminish his strength, divide the allegiance of the small politicians, and give to the voting masses of Democracy a candidate whom they could support without the sacrifice of conviction which would be involved in the support of McKinley and the policy of protection.

CANNOT STAND THE PLATFORM.

Office Holders Who Refuse to Support the Chicago Ticket.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—A party of ten men, all of whom are Democratic Government office holders, left last night on a trip up the lakes on George H. Kimball's yacht, the Amadis. Postmaster General Wilson will join the party in Detroit. Among the gentlemen on board the yacht were W. H. Bellman, Chief Clerk of the delivery department at Washington; A. W. Machin, Superintendent of the free delivery department; Judge Lorenz of the Court of Claims, Washington; A. F. Cushing, Superintendent of the house-to-house delivery department; Postmaster H. N. Baker of Buffalo, Postmaster J. C. Hutchins of Cleveland, and Postmaster John Enright of Detroit.

These men received a call from a newspaper man after they had gone on board. Judge Lorenz was the first man approached with the question of what he thought of the Democratic platform. He denounced it. "Can't we get rid of such a platform even on the water?" he said. "Support it? Not much," he said. "It's too mean to drown, and a sight better to kick than to stand on. The candidates are all right. I don't know a thing against them, but the platform is too much."

Postmaster Baker of Buffalo declared that he would not support the candidates of the Chicago Convention. He put it on the ground of the silver plank in the platform and said that the crankiness of the whole thing was too much for consistent Democrats to stand on.

The other anathematized the platform, and their dissatisfied manner and black looks indicated clearly that the Democratic nominees have little to expect from any of them.

Postmaster Hutchins said: "William L. Wilson is not with us to-night, having been detained by something or other at Detroit. We, however, know his views perfectly. He is in accord with all of us in disapproving utterly of the free-silver platform of the late Democratic Convention in Chicago."

HINKLEY'S PAPER SILENT.

The Names of the Candidates Do Not Appear Prominently.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—The names of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President do not appear at the head of the columns of The News-Press. For many years it has been the custom of this paper to fly the names of the candidates as soon as nominated.

The paper is one of the oldest in the State and has always been Democratic. The failure to hoist the names of the candidates is all the more remarkable because the editor and owner of The News-Press is James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He arrived home from Chicago Saturday.

When asked to-day as to the probable course of his paper he remarked that no Electors had yet been chosen by a Democratic Convention in this State, and until then there need be no hurry. He advised Democrats to be patient and abide events.

Mr. Hinkley denied emphatically the story that Senator Hill had espoused the cause he so violently, vigorously, and ably fought at Chicago.

Mr. Hinkley said he would visit New-York some day this week, but certainly not for the purpose of opening State headquarters.

SENATOR GRAY CANNOT SUBMIT.

Delaware Democrats Likely to be Influenced by New-York's Action.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—Senator George Gray, who was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and who did not vote on any of the ballots, was today asked his views upon the platform and the nomination of Bryan for President.

"The financial plank of the platform," said he, "is contrary to all my beliefs, and to what I consider sound Democracy. I cannot change those beliefs, even at the bidding of a Democratic National Convention. Convictions cannot be compromised.

"The Delaware Democracy is distinct from the National Democracy, but it is too early as yet to say what its course will be. The Democracy in this State always has had, and is likely to continue to have, strong sympathy with that of New-York, New-Jersey, and Maryland."

WATTERSON WANTS A GOLD TICKET

Declares There Can Be No Compromise with Dishonor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—The following was received by Mr. W. N. Haldeman, President of The Courier-Journal Company, to-day:

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13.
Walter N. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.:
Another ticket is our only hope. There can be no compromise with dishonor. Stand firm.
HENRY WATTERSON.

Mr. Watterson will return to this country early in August.

Candidate and Platform Bad.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry (Dem.) of the First Connecticut District said to-day that he was opposed to everything done at the Chicago Convention and would not vote for Mr. Bryan or support the platform. He was not in favor of another convention being held by the sound-money Democrats. Mr. Bryan, he said, always was outspoken while in Congress and stood for revolutionary legislation, such as that for which he is now the standard bearer.

Illinois Democrats Conferring.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Senator John M. Palmer states that he is carrying on an extensive correspondence with the Democrats of the State to ascertain their advices as to the proper course to pursue. He does not care to predict what action will be taken until an agreement has been reached. All that he cares to say at this time is that they will not accept or support either platform or the candidates of the Chicago Convention.

Even the "Political Parson" Bolts.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 13.—The Rev. E. F. Acheson, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and a prominent Democrat, yesterday electrified his congregation by closing his sermon with the words:

"The present time calls for all patriots to unite to prevent the further coinage of fifty-cent dollars or the placing of a boy in the chair occupied by Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp July 4, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 9:30 P. M.

SS South Gwalia, (Br.,) Jones, Huelva June 26, with iron ore to Naylor & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Glover, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract; and water. It revives, invigorates, and frees the face from sunburn, tan, freckles, etc.—Adv.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Not Gold, but Silver at 16 to 1, Is the Culprit.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The marvelous spread, West and South, of the free-silver-coinage idea is an expression by the people of those regions that they have suffered wrongs demanding redress, and that liberty and equal rights have been undermined by unjust distribution of wealth. A single million of dollars can seldom be gained by a lifetime of successful industry. The enormous aggregations and incomes acquired in a single generation are, therefore, viewed as monuments of injustice.

The outcry against the East, and especially against New-York and Wall Street as the centre of money and wealth, is more readily joined by farmers of the West and South because of low prices for grain and cotton. Why, however, farmers should join the cry to compel the Government—i. e., the people, of whom they are a large proportion—to purchase silver at a greatly enhanced price, and not seek the same privilege for cotton, grain, or potatoes, is strange indeed.

Wall Street is undoubtedly answerable for much of the existing disparity of conditions. But Wall Street has floated its schemes and enriched its favorites upon a long-continued supply of superabundant money. It thrives in proportion as the volume of money created by Government exceeds the amount used or retained by the people at large. Without such excess it would be relatively powerless.

Right here lies the kernel of the problem, and is where thousands of advocates of free silver are misled. Whence has arisen the superabundance of money which has glutted Wall Street during many years? Silverites assert that Wall Street money power is due to monopoly of gold, and abolition of free coinage of silver in 1873. But, by records of the mint, free coinage, up to 1878, had produced but 8,031,238 silver dollars. While limited coinage, from 1878 to 1891—thirteen years only, or less than one-sixth the time—produced over fifty times as many, or 405,659,268 silver dollars at 16 to 1. They assert also that money has been rendered scarce by the same alleged causes, and the money volume too small for the needs of the people. Let every man ponder the facts who wishes to abridge the money power of the so-called "gold bugs" of Wall Street. Records of the United States Treasury and mint show that the money in circulation (outside the Treasury,) which before the war, when great fortunes were few, and contentment reigned, was below $14 per head of the population, and which in 1878, when coinage of silver dollars was renewed, was but $15.32 per head, constantly increased from 1878 to 1894, when it became $25.55 per head of the increased population. It yet remains at an increase of over 50 per cent. above the volume of 1878.

These facts prove the assertions of the silver leaders to be wrong and misleading. The money volume became ready for great, bank deposits everywhere increased, and from thousands of banks throughout the country, the excess was forwarded to New-York, and overflowed into Wall Street, during those years.

But the facts also show that the constantly augmented volume of money was principally due to the enforced coinage of the vast number of silver dollars at 16 to 1, above stated, and to the issue of bills representing them, as well as the silver bullion bought afterward under the Sherman law. So that Wall Street has prospered upon upward of $500,000,000 of silver issues, rather than gold, the parity between all forms of money having been maintained.

Farmers, mechanics, and workers of every class have suffered proportional injury from excessive issues of money. Labor never handles the excess. And free coinage of silver would surely further impoverish labor and all ordinary industry, for the enrichment of silver producers, and the continued prosperity, ultimately, if not immediately, of Wall Street and the money changers, on the increased excess.

The true interest of every citizen is opposed to excessive issues. Quality, not quantity, should be desired. The value of a single bushel or pound of any product depends upon whether the total crop is greater or smaller. Likewise the value of each dollar must depend upon the total crop or output of dollars. And the smaller the total output of dollars the less will Wall Street be supplied with any excess, and the more justly will wealth be distributed.

The assertion so widely disseminated that the law of 1873 demonetizing the silver dollar was the cause of existing evils is a delusion. That law was only the legal expression of a fact which had existed many, many years; 16 to 1 long previously demonetized it by undervaluing silver, which found 15½ to 1 abroad.

The truth is, those evils, as regards their growth since 1878, by Wall Street methods, are attributable to the amendment of the Resumption act, prohibiting retirement of the greenbacks, and to remonetization of silver dollars, both passed in 1878.

Americans, every one of us here! Be not blind followers of the blind. Think for yourselves. Had the country returned after the war or on resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1879, to the conditions which promoted contentment and justice in the years when silver dollars were rarities, and when gold as the principal legal basis provided no great surplus or excess wherewith to capitalize Wall Street, corporations could not have been so prostituted for unjust gains and great fortunes based thereon could not have grown. Our railroad system would not to-day be dominated by a few railroad kings. There would be fewer debts and less tribute of interest. And, instead of an excess of fiat money being used to float gold away from us, demand and supply—that law which Congress has interfered with, but cannot control—would command for the country its full share of the world's best money, and labor and industry would command their full share of the money and property of the country, which will ever remain impossible under excessive or fiat issues.

The man whose labor is his capital should therefore stand for gold as his best friend. It is honest money, good for what it purports to be, even when melted. All other forms of money should be redeemable therein when required. Its quantity and production are sufficient for such purpose. If a sea of fire separated us from other leading nations, we could coin independently. But it is a sea of water, and silver at 16 to 1 will make gold yet more of a commodity and banish it from the country. Cotton, grain, and other exported products will find their level of prices, as now, by gold; but labor will only be paid with the degraded dollar, and wage workers, salaried men and women, and plain people everywhere, will find the real value of their labor and incomes reduced by reduced purchasing power of the 16-to-1 silver dollar and its paper representatives. O. H. S.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1896.

Must Have a Third Ticket.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am impressed with the fact that we must have a new candidate in the field. I can neither vote the Republican nor the silverite ticket. I am for gold, but I cannot trust the Republicans to uphold their platform. Those who are strong for a high tariff will combine with the silverites, and we will have again a silver bill of the Sherman type. They are not honest and will do anything for votes. There is little or no choice between the two parties. Go in now for the third. Let us have one we can rely on. I want to vote and must vote where it will tell for gold.

A CLERICAL READER.

NORTH SALEM, N. Y., July 13, 1896.

Honest and Right.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Inclosed you will find my check to renew my subscription for the coming year.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to continue it. Your editorials in reference to the Chicago platform and candidate are entirely in a line with the record of the paper, in support of all that is honest and right. J. I. T.

TROY, N. Y., July 11, 1896.

Wants an Honest Democratic Ticket.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a Democrat, but can neither vote for the Altgeld platform and free silver nor for the Hanna platform and high protection, as I am of the opinion that the Nation's progress leads in neither of these directions. Feeling that I am one of many, I ask for an honest Democratic ticket.

P. A. BARRON.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1896.

A Gold Candidate Imperative.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is no time for us to allow our political opinions to bias our judgment or interfere with the aim of every gold man who desires, above all else, the defeat of silver legislation. That, as the campaign progresses, will be the only issue. All the other bad features of the Chicago platform will be lost sight of. One issue alone—silver—will decide the election.

How shall we meet it? I believe unless a gold man is nominated on a gold platform Bryan will be elected. It will do no good to belittle the silver sentiment of the country. Outside of cities it is large, and has been made larger by the very men who now would try to stop it. To one who believes in the maintenance of the gold standard the situation is indeed serious, and if no gold man is nominated, what shall we say when the campaign is fully started, when the silver men are flooding the country with McKinley's speeches in support of silver? Every speech of the last few years for bimetallism will be fuel for the silver fire.

We are going to have a hot campaign—a campaign begotten of the ignorance and cowardice of politicians of both parties in the past—and unless something is done to allow us to vote for a man who really believes in gold as the standard of value, and whose past shows he honestly believes in those principles, God help the country.

FREDERICK M. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1896.

THE PRESS AND THE CONVENTION.

No Financial Heresies.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

But The Picayune is for sound money and honest finances, first, last, and all the time, and it will not countenance any Socialistic financial heresies. It will not cease to oppose them.

Rejects Candidates and Platform.

From The Detroit Free Press, (Dem.)

For ourselves, we have no hesitation in declaring that The Free Press will stand by its convictions, and will not indorse the Chicago platform or candidates. Waiving any discussion as to the methods used in securing the adoption of that platform, we denounce the monetary utterance as un-Democratic and fraught with serious menace to the country and its prosperity. Believing this, there is no alternative course possible for The Free Press than the sacrifice of honest conviction; and that sacrifice we cannot make.

In saying this we wish to be clearly understood. We abandon no Democratic principle; for it is not Democratic for the majority to force upon the minority a policy which is utterly at variance with the party creed and all party precedent. We shall support in the future as we have tried to support in the past what we believe to be soundly Democratic in platform utterance, whatever the name of the organization which sends it forth; and we shall support, also, such candidates for public office as commend themselves to our best judgment, giving preference always where the scales seem to be nicely balanced to those of Democratic antecedents and Democratic views. We reserve, however, the right of judgment on these points; and hereby declare our independence of all party organizations. It is the true attitude we are convinced for all newspapers, and it will certainly be the future attitude of The Free Press.

No Democrat Bound.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, (Dem.)

No Democrat is bound by the Chicago denial and repudiation of Democracy. No Democrat is bound by a convention whose irregularities and defiance of rule and precedent were, next after its avowal of sectionalism and the gospel of hate, its own particular pride. To-day every man whose Democracy is graven on his heart and stored among the ideals dearer to him than all save honor is absolved from party ties.

Neither Candidate Nor Platform.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, (Dem.)

If the candidate is not Democratic, much less so is the platform. It is not alone because it is for free silver; it is because it is Populistic as well. In fact, one or two features only serve to remind one that the gathering at Chicago this week might be Democratic. All the old and faithful leaders were crowded out of the counsels, and the proceedings were arbitrary and contrary to the laws and practices of the party. It was a foregone conclusion that thousands upon thousands of Democrats would enter earnest protest against the whole, platform and candidate, and the defiant words of the Democratic press which we reprint elsewhere to-day is but a forenunner of what will doubtless be heard from the voters when they get a chance to express themselves within

AQUEDUCT SUMMER RACES

FAVORITES WON BUT THREE OF THE SEVEN CONTESTS DECIDED.

Deerslayer Captured the Carter Handicap at a Mile and an Eighth —"Jimmy" Rowe Had a Good Thing for the Five-Furlong Dash for Two-Year-Old Fillies in Nay Nay—Ajax Ran a Good Race for His New Owner.

In spite of blistering, sweltering, comfort-destroying heat that made things sizzle and broil, the Queens County Jockey Club began its Summer meeting under most favorable auspices as to attendance. The crowd was about as large as has ever been at the track. President Reilly and his associates gave them sport enough for their money, for the fifth race was divided so that there were seven races run before the crowd started on the hot and dusty trip back to the baking city.

It was not a very good day for the backers of the favorites, for though they started out all right with the first two events, there was but one other favorite, Brighton, in the sixth race, that was good enough to land the money for the faithful.

The race of the afternoon was the fourth, the Carter Handicap, at a mile and a furlong, for which Lehman, with Taral in the saddle, was the favorite, though there was about as much backing for Deerslayer, who, with Doggett up, managed to get the money. There were seven starters for the event, and Captain T. and the Canadian. Farthing, cut out the running for the party. The former was the leader until the horses struck the head of the stretch, Lehman, Deerslayer, and Septour running in a bunch directly behind them.

Taral sent Lehman after the leaders when the horses got straightened out. Doggett started after him with Deerslayer, and then Tod Sloane caught the pair of them with Septour, and seemed as if he would give them a lively race in the run home. Captain T. died away to nothing as soon as he was captured, and Septour was put out of the running almost as soon as he got into it by an attack of lameness that compelled Sloane to pull the horse up in order to save him from breaking down. In the meantime, while Deerslayer and Lehman were having their fight for the money, Ballard brought Charade up with a rush and joined issue with the pair. There was a pretty race to the end, which resulted in Deerslayer winning by a length from Charade, who finished strong enough to beat Lehman out for the second money. Septour pulled up very lame, and will probably require a long rest.

Zanone and Lambent were the only two that had a chance in the opening race. They got away in front of the field, and left them far behind by the time that a quarter of a mile was run. Zanone never relinquished the lead until he had passed the judges a half length in front of Lambent, the rest of the lot being beaten off.

So, also, in the second race there were really but two in it, The Dragon and Sue Kittie having it all to themselves and beating the rest by a half dozen lengths or more. The Dragon had a very easy time in winning, as Sloane did not have to hustle him at any part of the journey.

"Jimmy" Rowe, trainer of the Brookdale stables, furnished quite a surprise in the five-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies, as Nay Nay was able to show her heels to Successful, the favorite for the race, with very little trouble. Successful stopped as if she had been struck with a club when about half way down the long home stretch, and Nay Nay then won cleverly, as there was nothing else in the field that could get near her.

Sannie, an outsider in the speculation, and Brighton, the favorite, respectively, won the two races for maidens of the two-year-old division. Esherdown, who was the "tip" for the first half of the race, proved a worthless sort of cur, and ran a poor fourth. In the second part a lot of money was bet on "Jimmy" McLaughlin's Slow Poke, with Taral in the saddle. He had a couple of lengths the best of the start, but even with that advantage he could not win, and showed that he had been rightly named.

Pitfall upset all calculations in the final race by winning it in very good style, with the comfortable odds of 10 to 1 against him. There was a tedious delay at the post, occasioned by Belle Washington, a very badtempered brute, that should not be allowed to start at any race track until she is taught how to behave herself. She got away in the lead, and ran there for three-quarters of a mile. There she collapsed, and finished away back in the rush. Then Pitfall came on and won as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Pearl Song, another ten-to-one shot. The favorite, Inquirendo, never showed prominently at any part of the race. Ajax, who was left standing at the post when the start was made, ran the best race of the lot. He was a dozen lengths behind anything else in the batch when the first turn was made, but ran around his field and finished a good fifth. With a good jockey up he would probably have won the race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:09.

1—Zanone, 8. Levy's br. g., 3 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 100 pounds, 3 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Gardner)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy & Co.'s br. f., 3, 93, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Hirsch)
3—Balmaghie, H. Coombs's b. c., 3, 98, 15 to 1.....(Coyle)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Inheritance, 3, 96, 30 to 1, (Coyle); Halton, 5, 106, 6to 1, (Hamilton); Lady Greenway, 3, 88, 8 to 1, (Powers); Sirocco, 8, 108½, 10 to 1, (Doggett); Royal H., 3, 93, 30 to 1, (Hewitt); Medica, 3, 89, 8 to 1, (Bennett); Tokadee, 3, 95, 4 to 1, (Mahery); Bank Cashier, 3, 98, 30 to 1, (Wapshire); Surrogate, 3, 95, 12 to 1, (O'Leary); Hernica, 3, 97½, (Keefe); Marsean, 3, 93, 40 to 1, (Gifford), and Illusion, 5, 102, 12 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:48¼.

1—The Dragon, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 3 years, by St. George-Bide-a-Wee, 98½ pounds, 6 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(Sloan)
2—Sue Kittie, E. Steede's b. f., 4, 98, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Hawarden, W. Jennings's b. c., 4, 107, 6 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

Premier, 3, 84, 6 to 1, (Coyle,) and Chugnut, 3, 81, 10 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies. Time—1:02¾.

1—Nay Nay, Brookdale Stable's b. f., by Kinglike-Pauline, 105 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., 117, 2 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
3—Ellerdie, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 110, 12 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Florian, 110, 15 to 1, (Barbee;) Edna D., 117, 10 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Sparkler, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Tea Leaf, 103, 25 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Carter Handicap of $1,000. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 110 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 3, 105, 3 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5, 115, 8 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

Dutch Skater, 5, 103, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Farthing, 3, 85, 20 to 1, (Powers,) Septour, 3, 107, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) and Captain T., 5, 97, 15 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:02¾.

1—Sannie, Westbrook Stable's br. f., by Kantakara-Nattol, 109 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.(Keefe)
2—Braw Lad, Henry Stull's br. c., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Callibee, Madison Stable's b. c., 112, 10 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Esherdown, 109, 6 to 5, (O'Leary;) Joe Cutley, 112, 15 to 1, (M. Bergen;) Sir Moltke, 112, 15 to 1, (Whyburn;) Spoonbill, 112, 4 to 5, (Hill,) and Moorman, 112, 15 to 1, (Barbee,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:02¾.

1—Brighton, A. Lakeland's ch. g., by Forester-Excellent, 109 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Contractor, B. Pfeifferling's b. c., 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Slow Poke, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 114, 11 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

One Chance, 109, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Minneopa, 109, 4 to 1, (Clayton;) Bragalone, 112, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Royal Favor, 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Flash V., 112, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. For non-winners this year; selling allowances. Time—1:44¼.

1—Pitfall, W. Jennings's br. g., 4 years, by Falsetto-Marmosat, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Johns)
2—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 5, 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—The Druid, P. Welsh's b. c., 3, 88, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Callibee, 4, 102, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Ajax, 6, 90 to 1, (Bell;) Inquirendo, 4, 112, 4 to 5, (Ballard;) Manie Bishop, 3, 110½, 15 to 1, (Hamilton;) Rama, 5, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Belle Washington, 4, 90, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Lillie Mills, 3, 82½, 30 to 1, (Forbes;) Kennebunk, 4, 106, 5 to 1, (Hill;) Sultan II., 3, 88, 40 to 1, (Coyle,) and Tombola, 3, 92½, 30 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Full Speed, 107 pounds; Nina Louise, 100; Fratello, 98; Sanguine, 98; Sir Mohke, 98; L. B., 98; Faro, 95; Second Chance, 95; Joe Hayman, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. The Native, 102 pounds; Defender, 102; Premier, 102; Chugnut, 99; Emotional, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Margaret Roth, 112 pounds; Yeldiz, 107; Salaire, 107; Protean, 107; Bonnie Eloise, 107; Courtship II., 107; Himyance, 107; Ella Harold, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one-eighth. Inquirendo, 108 pounds; One, 107; Mirage, 106; Marshall, 100; Sue Kittie, 99; Lodi, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ameer, 108 pounds; Hurlingham, 104; Sir Francis, 103; Maple Prince, 98; Mr. Stuart, 97; Whipcord, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Defender, 107 pounds; King T., 104; Florence Hubbard, 96; Royal Princess, 96; Venetia II., 96; Helen H. II., 96; Telegram, 94.

STAKES TO CLOSE.

Racing Fixtures for the Coney Island Meeting That Interest Horsemen.

Stakes for the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, sixteen in number, will close to-morrow, a fact which horsemen should remember. The stakes for two-year-olds are the Autumn, Maiden, Sapphire, Dash, Belles, Golden Rod, and Partridge, all but the last two of which are of $2,000. The last two, of $1,500 each, are to be run over the turf track. For three-year-olds there are the Flying, Reapers, and Dolphin, of $2,000 each, and a Special Stake at a mile and a quarter, with $7,000 added, the latter being a sweepstakes of $500 each, half forfeit.

This is intended to bring together all the crack three-year-olds of the country, and it has been practically promised that Requital, Prince Lief, One I Love, Ben Brush, Ben Eder, Hastings, Handspring, Margrave, Shakespeare II., and others shall be entered for this stake. For horses three years old and upward, there are the Twin City, Turf, and Russett Handicaps, of $1,000 each, the Autumn Cup, at a mile and three-quarters, of the same value, and the three Autumn handicaps—Fall, at six furlongs; Ocean, at a mile, and Omnium, at a mile and an eighth, with $5,000 added to the three.

On the same date the final closing of the Realization Stakes of 1898, for yearlings, at $100 each, will take place, and foal entries to the Lawrence Realization of 1899 are to be made. The club adds $5,000 to each of these stakes.

WON THE GAME, BUT PROTESTED.

New-Yorks Beat Cleveland, but the Tebeau Case Caused a Protest.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 6.
Baltimore, 12; Louisville, 5.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	51	24	.680
Baltimore	46	23	.667
Cleveland	44	23	.657
Boston	40	29	.580
Chicago	41	35	.539
Pittsburg	37	32	.536
Brooklyn	34	38	.472
Washington	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	33	33	.465
New-York	28	39	.418
St. Louis	19	54	.260
Louisville	16	50	.242

CLEVELAND, July 13.—This morning Umpire Tim Hurst received a telegram from President Nick Young instructing him that "Pat" Tebeau was ineligible to play to-day, and telling him the same was liable to protest. Hurst did not know whether to umpire the game or not, so "Pat" Tebeau hustled down town, went into court, and an injunction was issued against Hurst, restraining him from interfering with the order of the court which had already enjoined the League from collecting the fine assessed against Tebeau. Frank Robison sat on the players' bench to see the fun, when "Dick" Stegkemper served the injunction on the umpire. Hurst said nothing, but went on with the game.

"Mike" Sullivan went in to pitch for the Giants, while Cuppy pitched for Cleveland. Tebeau was on first. The threatening weather kept the attendance down.

Irwin decided to take a chance on being in contempt of court, and protested the game. The chances are that he will be arrested before the game Tuesday and taken before Judge Stone for a hearing.

Umpire Hurst, after being also served with a restraining order, did not tell Tebeau that he was ineligible to play, despite President Young's message to do so. The sympathy of all the New-York players is with Tebeau, and even Hurst said Tebeau ought to have a hearing.

Sullivan was a puzzle that the Spiders could not solve, while Cuppy was pounded for five hits in the fourth inning, which won New-York the game. With one Spider out in the last half of the sixth inning, Hurst called the game on account of rain, which did not cease, and the game was started to the fifth inning. Attendance, 900. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	1	1	0	0	0
McAleer, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Stafford, lf	2	2	3	0	0
McKean, ss	0	1	0	2	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	4	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	1	0	10	0	Davis, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
McGarr, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Clark, 1b	0	0	3	0	0
Blake, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Con'ton, ss	1	0	0	3	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	0	1	0	Wilson, c	0	0	3	1	0
Cuppy, p	2	1	0	2	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	5	15	9	0	Total	5	8	15	4	1

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
New-York	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—5

Game called on account of rain.

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By Cuppy, 1; by Sullivan, 2. Two-base hits—Cuppy, Stafford, (2,) Childs. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Wilson. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason. Wild pitch—Cuppy. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BATTED KENNEDY HARD.

Cincinnatis Won the Game Before Payne Was Substituted for Him.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The locals found Kennedy's curves just to their liking to-day, and pounded out six runs before he was relieved by Payne in the fifth inning. Fisher was very effective with men on bases, and received brilliant support. Smith's fielding at short and Burke's timely batting were the features. Jones's finger was hurt in yesterday's game, and he was unable to play to-day, McCarthy going to right. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	0	3	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	1	2	0	0	McC'thy, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Anderson, lf	1	2	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b	2	1	2	4	0	Shindle, 2b	0	2	3	2	0
Vaughn, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Smith, ss	0	1	5	5	0	Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Irwin, 3b	2	2	1	1	1	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Gray, c	0	0	3	0	0	Grim, c	0	1	1	3	0
Fisher, p	1	0	1	4	0	Kennedy, p	1	1	0	0	0
						Payne, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	7	11	27	15	1	Total	5	12	24	12	0

Cincinnati	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Kennedy, 3. Two-base hits—Miller, Vaughn, Griffin. Three-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Gray, Miller. Stolen bases—Daly, Hoy. Double plays—Smith, McPhee, and Vaughn; Smith and Gray. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—6
Boston	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 4. Batteries—Killen and Bugden; Sullivan and Berger. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	1	—12

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Frazier and Miller and Winslow; Hemming and Clark. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	—8

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Garvin and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Washington, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Hart and Murphy; McJames and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

A BIG STATE RACE MEET.

The New-Jersey Division Planning for the Annual Event.

PATERSON, July 13.—A great feature of the New-Jersey Division race meet at Tourist Oval this year will be the parade. This will take place in the afternoon and will occupy but a short time, going through only a few of the prominent streets and winding up at the race track. Any club in the metropolitan district will be allowed to enter in the competition, as six prizes will be put up, three for the clubs presenting the neatest appearance and three for the clubs showing the largest number.

The Tourist Cycle Club of this city has given $100 to be used for the purpose of paying part of the cost of these prizes. The races will be held on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 8 P. M., on the Tourists' new track, conceded by many to be the fastest track in New-Jersey. The circle will be put in the very best of condition, and excellent time can be expected.

All the State championship races, from one-third to five miles, will be run, besides six other events. The prizes will be up to the standard. The committee, with Charles H. Norwood of this city as Chairman, is desirous of making the parade part of the meet a success, and any information regarding the same will be willingly given by him. The Tourist Club will not enter the competition, but will take part in the parade.

All the officials at the races will be chosen from the officers of the other associated clubs. The events will be one mile for novices, one-mile handicap, one-mile open, two-mile handicap, two-mile tandem handicap, two-mile team race, (three men,) one-third, one, two, and five mile State championships. For entry blanks address Charles H. Norwood, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson.

Ready for the Branch Parade.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—Prospects are bright for the bicycle parade next Saturday, and if the weather is fair the parade will undoubtedly be a memorable event. The pick of the crack clubs in the metropolitan district are coming down on a special train from Jersey City, and hundreds of others from points all along the coast are expected. Some very elaborately decorated wheels will be seen in the line, and the competition for Mr. Seligman's very desirable prize, which will be given to the lady wearing the prettiest and most sensible costume and having the best decorated wheel, promises to be especially keen. The prize list is one of the largest ever offered in an event of this kind. The parade will probably start about 3 P. M. The reviewing stand will be at the West End Hotel.

Going After Prizes.

Two metropolitan racing men are going on a hunt for prizes up the State. They are "Charlie" Earl of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen, formerly of the Kings County Wheelmen, and B. T. Allen of the Liberty Wheelmen. This is the latter's first season on the path, but his recent races stamp him as a speed man of much promise. He is a star performer in the bowling firmament, being regarded as one of the best three rollers in Greater New-York. In the wheelmen's bowling tournament of the season of 1895-6 he captured THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S highest-average medal in a most exciting finish. The two riders will first appear at a meet to be held in Albany next Saturday, and from there they will go to several points in the State where meets are scheduled. They left on their trip last evening.

East Orange Cyclers' Runs.

Capt. Porter and his colleagues on the Road Committee have mapped out a very attractive list of runs for the East Orange Cyclers. The list extends to Sept. 13 and is as follows: July 19, Swinefield Bridge; July 26, Garfield; Aug. 2, Montvale, start 6 o'clock; Aug. 9, Rockaway; Aug. 16, New-Providence; Aug. 23, Rye Beach; Aug. 30, Bend View and Passaic; Sept. 5, Middletown, start 7:30, sixty-eight miles; Sept. 6, Washington, sixty-three miles; Sept. 7, East Orange, fifty-nine miles; Sept. 13, Paterson Falls. All Sunday runs begin at 9 A. M. Informal runs have been scheduled as follows: July 15, Asbury Park and return, start 5 A. M.; July 25, tandem race, 4 P. M.; Aug. 29, club races, 4 P. M.

A "Scorcher" Defined.

Here is the definition of a "scorcher" from Capt. McNamara of the park police force of Brooklyn, which is the "scorcher's" home: "The scorcher," said he, "is never older than twenty-five, and seldom younger than eighteen. We have him under arrest about six times a week. He is the straight-haired, thin-jawed, wild-eyed idiot, with his back humped like a mad tomcat's tail, who tears along the path with no regard for the safety of others. He is nearly always long in the legs and thin. Somehow or other, your fat man is not much on scorching. When he is very young we hope he will outlive the habit, but when he is twenty-five we have no pity for him."

Protest in the Relay Race.

YONKERS, July 13.—A protest has been lodged against James Harrison of the Huguenot Wheelmen, the winner of the last relay in the team race held on Saturday in Westchester County under the auspices of the Westchester Cycle League. Harrison's victory gave his club the winning points. One condition of the race was that every member of a team must have been a member of the club represented prior to June 1. It is now claimed that Harrison was not a member of the Huguenots at the time specified. Should the decision be changed, the first prize will go to the Mount Vernon Cycle Club and the second to the Yonkers Bicycle Club.

Jersey Division Meeting To-night.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, will be held in the banquet hall of the New-Jersey Central Restaurant, adjoining the Newark-New-York railroad station, Broad Street, Newark, at 7 o'clock this evening. All league members are requested to attend.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Teddy" Goodman's appeal from the decision of Referee Kerr, who disqualified him for "elbowing" in a race at Paterson on the fourth, is likely to result in the young Riverside flier's favor. Goodman won the race easily. Chairman Gideon has been investigating the case, and the evidence secured so far is said to justify a reversal of the decision.

—W. H. Tilden, one of the members of the Kings County Wheelmen injured in the Irvington-Millburn road race, is suffering from concussion of the brain. His injury is the most serious in the list of the race.

—Denver has a wheelwoman who considers a century run a mere exercise jaunt. She is Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, a strikingly handsome lady. During the last ten days she has averaged 100 miles each day.

—"Charlie" Weeks, a former Captain and one of the most popular members of the Riverside Wheelmen, is sojourning at Asbury Park for the season.

—Louis Wendelin and Frederick Toole, well-known Brooklyn wheelmen, are on a vacation tour through Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The Metropolitan Championships.

The sixth annual track and field championship meeting of the metropolitan branch of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club on Saturday, Aug. 1. The seventeen regular events will be given. Gold championship medals will be given to the winner in each event, silver medals to second, and bronze to third men. Entries will close with Chairman John J. Dixon, Post Office Box 611, New-York City, on July 25. The championship Committee consists of John J. Dixon, F. W. Rubien, Dr. J. J. O'Brien, J. Scott Darling, and M. A. Cumming. They propose to make this the most successful meeting ever held by the metropolitan branch, and are working industriously toward that end.

Yesterday Chairman Dixon forwarded circular letters to each club of the association requesting that they not only enter a team, but that they dispose of as many reserved-seat tickets as possible, this insuring the association against loss. Chairman Dixon has announced that under no circumstances will entries be accepted from athletes who do not hold membership in some club that belongs to the Metropolitan Association. The Metropolitan Association championships are open only to clubs who are members, and any entries from such clubs will be accepted. Among the clubs great rivalry exists as to the scoring of points. In years gone by the New-York Athletic Club, which was the pioneer club in this section, had no trouble in winning the championships, but with the New-York Athletic Club out, this year's meeting will be more interesting than ever before. The New-Jersey Athletic Club, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Xavier Athletic Club, the Pastime Athletic Club, and the Bay Ridge Athletic Club are all working hard to get crack teams in the field to strive for the prize list by scoring the largest number of points. Besides the clubs in and about New-York City, Rochester is to be represented by a team of five men, and Dwight Scoville, and Syracuse Athletic Club's crack flier, will enter in both the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

The sports will commence promptly at 2 P. M., and the committee have wisely decided, in order to satisfy the baseball cranks of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, to have a baseball game between the New-Jersey Athletic Club crack team and a team from the Staten Island Cricket Club.

Mormons in Western New-York.

From The Buffalo Express.

Four Mormon elders from Salt Lake City, Utah, have been staying near Loon Lake, five miles from Cochocton, with headquarters at M. H. Cooley's, for several weeks. They hold meetings from house to house, and it is said some fifteen or twenty have been baptized into the faith. Money seems to be quite an object, and some have agreed to give a tenth of their income to the Church. Some years ago Loon Lake was a sort of headquarters of the Mormons, and some of the old stock still reside there, and formed a nucleus for this undertaking.

BICYCLES.

5,000 Bicycles to Be Sacrificed.

$37.50.

Why buy of Dry Goods stores or auction? 15 years' experience buying and selling Bicycles is worth more than a guarantee and poor bicycle.

$100 BICYCLE for $37.50.

All standard makes, with double guarantee. 500 $60 wheels 29.75 wheels 33.50. 500 $40 BOYS' $18.

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LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT & McLEAN & CO., 289 Broadway.

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Feel Better,
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All these you can do if you ride a bicycle. Likewise, you can have lots more fun. True, a great deal depends on what kind of a bicycle you get, but you can kill all uncertainty on this point if you'll buy a VICTOR.

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OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
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306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)
HARTFORDS, $45 TO $70.
TRICYCLES, $150.
REPAIRING AND RENTING.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
SIX RACES EVERY WEEK DAY
beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and enclosure, $1.50.
Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, (special,) 1:20, 1:40, and 2:20 P. M.
Also Flatbush Av. at 11:50 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, (special,) and 2:00 P. M.
Stages connect with Kings County L.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel,* via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis,* via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic,* via Queenstown; at 11:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Ireland, (letters must be directed "per Ireland.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, St. Marc, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba; at 1 PM for Cape Haitien, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Delaware; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, per steamship Caracas, via Puerto Cabello; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here da

GLENCAIRN THE WINNER

DEFEATED EL HEIRIE EASILY OFF OYSTER BAY.

First Race for the Seawanhaka Cup Sailed in a Steady Breeze and the Canadian Boat Proves to be Very Fast—El Heirie Beaten on and Off the Wind— Second Race to be Sailed To-day over a Triangular Course.

Glencairn, the Canadian yacht, won the first race for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup yesterday, easily defeating the American boat El Heirie. Good judges who saw the two boats race are of the opinion that after the series of races is over the Seawanhaka Cup will go to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, at Montreal, and American yachtsmen will have to win it back.

These two tiny boats that raced yesterday are what the British yachtsmen call half-raters. To get this rating they multiply the sail area by the water line length, and divide the result by 6,000. In this country they are classified as fifteen-foot racing length. This length is found by adding the square root of the sail area to the water-line length and dividing by two.

It will be seen that under these rules it is possible to get boats of different power. One boat can have a long water line and a small sail area, and another a short water-line length and a large sail area. These two types met yesterday. The Glencairn is 12 feet 6 inches on the water line and has nearly 300 square feet of canvas, while the El Heirie is 14 feet 4 inches on the water line and has about 245 feet of canvas.

In the general essentials that go to make a yacht, they are very much alike, and a good chance was given to compare them early yesterday morning, both being on the beach at Oyster Bay receiving their final preparations for the race. Both have flat floors and the same draught. The Glencairn has an easier turn to the bilge and more beam than the El Heirie. The Canuck has fuller water lines forward and thinner at the quarters and after ends. Her mast, too, is stepped further forward than the American's, and a bowsprit about 3 feet outboard. Insails the jibs are about the same size. The gaff, instead of setting on the mast at an angle of about 55 degrees, trims almost parallel with the mast like the gaff on a canoe. Both have weighted steel centreboards, and sails made of union silk.

There was lots of excitement around the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse early in the morning. The Regatta Committee—Oliver E. Cromwell, Charles W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, D. Le Roy Dresser, and Charles A. Sherman—were busy making all preparations for the race. They boarded the steamer Dunderberg at 11:30, and, with a crowd of Corinthian sailors, steamed out to the starting line. A big fleet of yachts and launches followed, and made the scene off Oyster Island Buoy a very gay one. The wind was from the south by west, light. As a windward leg would first have put the yachts on the land, they sent them to leeward first, the course being north by east. The mark boat was anchored three miles away, and the yachts sailed over the course twice, making twelve miles in all.

The preparatory signal was given at 12:50, and, as the first leg was before the wind, preparations were made to set light sails. The Glencairn had G. H. Duggan at the stick, and F. P. Shearwood was the crew. C. H. Crane piloted the El Heirie, and D. M. Crane, his bother, was his crew. The two boats looked very dainty as they sailed about. El Heirie's mahogany sides glistened in the sun. The Glencairn is painted black, and, as far as appearances went, did not look as neat as the American boat. There was no jockeying between the two boats, each owner apparently being content to sail his boat without injuring the chances of his opponent.

At 12:55 the starting signal was given, and both came down for the line with booms eased to starboard. The Glencairn was first over, at 12:55:21, and the El Heirie at 12:55:25. Spinnakers were set to port, and the Glencairn set a large balloon jib, and began to draw ahead at once. She soon drew clear of the Yankee boat, and ten minutes after the start had a good lead. The local yachtsmen looked glum. They had not expected this, but they did not give up the race. The windward work was to come, and they expected the El Heirie to do better on that point of sailing. The outer mark was reached by the Glencairn at 1:31:04, and by the El Heirie at 1:32:01. On the run the Glencairn had a clear lead of 57 seconds.

Light sails were taken in, sheets trimmed down, and both on the starboard tack stood into Lloyd's Neck to get out of the tide. The El Heirie appeared to be cramped, and did not do well. Skipper Duggan gave the Glencairn a pull and kept her going. The Canadian steadily forged ahead, and soon left no doubt in the minds of the spectators as to which was the better boat. They both stood in under the shore to get out of the tide, and then Mr. Duggan showed that he had a good knowledge of the waters off Oyster Bay. He worked the Glencairn along the shore by a series of short tacks. When clear of the point the Glencairn made a long leg up the bay. The El Heirie followed, some distance behind, and then both worked up the west shore of the bay until able to stand for the home mark, Oyster Island buoy. The Glencairn turned the buoy at 2:42:50 and the El Heirie at 2:49:45. With half the course covered, the Glencairn had a lead of 6 minutes and 55 seconds, and on the windward work she had beaten the American boat 5 minutes and 58 seconds.

The second round was a repetition of the first. The Glencairn made the run to the outer mark in exactly the same time that she did the first time—36:04—while the El Heirie was a little slower, having taken 38:15. The times taken as the two boats turned were: The Glencairn, 3:18:54; the El Heirie, 3:28:00, so that the Glencairn was 9 minutes and 6 seconds in the lead.

Mr. Duggan worked in to the land again, and then made his way home by a series of short tacks, as he did on the first round. Capt. Crane evidently concluded that he had no chance to overhaul the Canadian boat, so he stood to the westward looking for a shift in the wind. This he did not get. About 4 o'clock a sharp squall struck and made things lively for a time. The jib of the Glencairn was taken in, and stowed, and then two reefs were taken in the mainsail. Mr. Duggan tried to keep her going, but under shortened sail she fell off, and as soon as the wind lightened a little, the reef was shaken out, and so did Bertha. The jib was set as soon as the squall had passed. The El Heirie was so far away that it could not be seen. She weathered the squall all right.

The Glencairn crossed the finishing line at 4:44:29, and the El Heirie at 5:31:40. The American boat was really not beaten as badly as the figures would show. The wind lightened considerably after the squall, and she almost drifted home. The table is as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Glencairn, G. H. Duggan	4:44:29	3:49:29
El Heirie, C. H. Crane	5:31:40	4:36:40

The following will show the elapsed time of each boat on each leg of the course:

Yacht.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Glencairn	36:04	1:11:46	36:04	1:28:35
El Heirie	37:01	1:17:44	38:15	2:03:40

The second race of the series will be sailed to-day, and it will be twice over a triangular course six miles in length. The start will be made at noon off Oyster Island buoy.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR ASAHI.

Won in a Race for Thirty-Footers off Newport.

NEWPORT, July 13.—There was a race by thirty-footers in the bay this afternoon for sweepstakes, and "Nat" Watson, who gained fame as the skipper of the Constellation, sailed the Asahi to victory by pure skill. It was a race of eighteen miles in two legs, the first nearly before the strong southwesterly breeze and the return in its teeth. The strong tide made a choppy sea. Royal Phelps Carroll and George Plumer, on H. B. Duryea's tug Irma were the judges.

The boats were over the line almost together at the gun, at 2:30. Ralph N. Ellis's Hera, sailed by C. Burd, had a slight advantage, which was increased somewhat in a pretty reach for Rose Island, the other skippers making a desperate attempt to blanket her. Spinnakers were broken out very nicely at Rose Island, but still the Hera showed her heels and rounded the buoy off Ryer's Island well in the lead. Betting was in her favor when later her stick proved to be a worthless one and snapped off near the deck.

The turn was made in the following elapsed time: Hera, 1:15; Asahi, 1:26; Vaquero, 1:34; Esperanza, 1:50.

In search of smoother water all except the Asahi were sent over to the Rhode Island shore, but this proved mere folly, for, while they found that for which they were in search, there was less wind for them and the Asahi was well up toward the finish when the other yachtsmen got into midstream again, after having seen their error. The Asahi was well sailed by Watson. Mr. Cracker, the owner, handled the Esperanza and H. B. Duryea's Vaquero was sailed by himself. The time was as follows:

Names.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Asahi	2:30:00	4:44:30	2:14:30
Esperanza	2:30:00	4:47:15	2:17:15
Vaquero	2:30:00	Did not finish.	
Hera	2:30:00	Did not finish.	

Judges—Royal Phelps Carroll and George R. Plumer.

Meteor Wins Again.

ROTHSAY, Firth of Clyde, July 13.—The yachts Meteor, Ailsa, Britannia, Satanita, and Caress started to-day in a race open to all yachts exceeding forty rating, under the auspices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. The first prize was £60 and the second £20, and the course was fifty miles. The race was won by the Meteor. The Ailsa was second and the Britannia third.

In the race for twenty-raters the Penitent beat the Saint and the Niagara, the latter finishing last.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 13.—Passed West—Steam yachts Barracouta, Mrs. Sarah D. Fell; Duquesne, I. R. Hostetter; Embla, John H. Hannah; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Tolnette, Albert E. Hilton; Nealra, Charles A. Gould; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Saphire, James Stillman, and Nooya, E. N. Dickerson; schooner yacht Belle, O. F. Spate, and cutter yacht Bonnie Kate, C. E. Knoblauch.

Passed East—Steam yachts Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Wanda, Henry S. Henry; Charlietta, W. H. Higgins; Thera, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Katrina, Henry F. Noyes.

Steam yacht May, E. D. Morgan, came to anchor here from Port Jefferson. Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, was hauled out to clean and paint. Commodore H. M. Gillig's schooner yacht Ramona was hauled out to clean and paint for the Larchmont races. Schooner yacht Halcyon, D. S. Hammond, has been chartered to Mr. Hostetter and is fitting out to go into commission.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—Yachts Sailed—Steamers Viking, Mr. Hutchins; Nenera, Mr. Wise; Veva, Commodore White; Silva, Jesse Metcalf; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Telka, of the New-York Yacht Club; Fwe Lance, Augustus Schermerhorn; Ilawaira, Eugene Tompkins; Sapphire, James Stillman; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Barracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell; Stranger, Charles Fletcher, and May, Edwin D. Morgan; schooner Elsemarie, J. Berry King, and sloop Thistle, of the New-York Yacht Club.

Yachts Arrived—Steamers Sultana, John R. Drexel; Oretolah, Bayard Thayer, and Sparta of the New-York Yacht Club; schooners Atlantic, W. A. Marshall; Aeriel, Mr. Chubb; Yampa, R. S. Palmer, and Columbia, Mr. Junkin.

Other Yachts at Anchor To-night—Steamers Fedelma, P. L. Osgood; Sultana, W. H. Langley; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Gladys, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and Xara, A. E. Tower; schooners Glendevere, R. B. Carpenter; Ingomar, of the New-York Yacht Club; Colonia, Clarence Postley; Quickstep, William G. Roelker, and Puritan, W. B. Hopkins; sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Athne, of the New-York Yacht Club; Minerva, Joseph Fletcher, and Fredonia, Dwight Braman.

Stanbury Defeats Harding.

LONDON, July 13.—The sculling race for the championship of the world, the Sportsman Challenge Cup, valued at £700, and a stake of £1,000, between Charles R. ("Wag") Harding of London and James Stanbury of Victoria, Australia, was rowed over the Thames course of 4 miles and 800 yards, from Putney to Mortlake, to-day, and was won by Stanbury.

WHERE WIVES ARE BOUGHT.

And Marriages Are Still Preceded by a Commercial Transaction.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There are many countries in which, if a man wishes to be legally married, he still has to go out and buy a wife, though the market prices of that article differ considerably. In Uganda you can get what you require for two or three bullocks, or even for six good sewing needles, or perhaps a box of percussion caps; while inferior wives can be picked up in exchange for a coat, and if one is indifferent to health and beauty, for a pair of shoes.

In the Caroline Islands wives are cheap. A father will let you marry his daughter, if you give him a little fruit or a small present of fish, while in Samoa matrimony runs you into pigs and canoes; among the Fijians into whales' teeth and muskets. In Tartary it is best to marry beneath you, (you can do it on a few pounds of butter,) because a man who has lordly notions of a marriage with one of the upper ten must be an owner of horses.

The aborigines of Australia manage their marriages upon a most equitable principle. If A wishes to marry B's sister, he allows him to marry his own; or if B happens to be a widower, then his daughter will do just as well.

One of the most objectionable forms of gaining a wife is to work for her, a habit practiced among many uncivilized nations, its only advantage being that a man can get a wife on credit, though his father-in-law takes good care that he serves his time. Among some races you have to do your work before you get your wife, in the same way as that in which Jacob had to serve for Leah and for Rachel.

Marriage by exchange and purchase is not customary among uncivilized nations only. In Central America and Peru a man has to work for his bride. In China a present is given by the father of the bridegroom, the amount of which is agreed upon by both families. The Japanese make use of a similar custom, though in their case the giving of presents is the most important part of the whole marriage ceremony, for after these have been delivered and formally accepted, neither of the contracting parties is able to go back.

Wife purchase appears to have been the basis of Indo-European marriage before the separation of the peoples took place. Manu mentions the Asura form of marriage as one of purchase, and according to Aristotle the ancient Greeks were in the habit of buying their brides; for in the Homeric age a maiden was called by a name which signified "one who brings her parents many oxen." The old Scandinavians believed that even the gods had paid a price for their wives, and in Germany the expression "to purchase a wife" was in vogue until the end of the Middle Ages.

The old inhabitants of Ireland and Wales were accustomed to buy their wives with gold and silver or land. In Servia at the beginning of our century girls had reached such a price that Black George reduced their value to one ducat each. Among many savage nations the equivalents of a wife are varied and grotesque. Poor Bashkirs purchase theirs with cartloads of wood or hay, the Indian Kisans with two baskets of rice and a rupee, a tribe in California with half a string of dentalium shell, and among the Padangs, a rude people of India, the suitor shows his intentions by gifts of field mice and squirrels.

When Sovereigns Meet.

From Ouida in The Forum.

The innumerable banquets which are offered to the royal persons on every occasion are exact emblems of the many valuable and pleasant days which are, at their instigation and by their command, wasted in senseless formula. Once, when costume was beautiful, pageantry was so also, and ceremonial was so also; but now both are unsightly and grotesque. Two bearded men in helmets, or caps, kiss each other on a railway footboard; old ladies in water-proof cloaks toddle through two lines of policemen; a fat gentleman, in a round hat, with a cigar in his mouth, walks over a piece of red carpet, nodding to a bending human hedge of supple spines; faces beam inanely, throngs outside the station doors cheer they know not why, troops are massed in readiness, for nowhere are these personages safe from attempts upon their lives; the whole thing is unlovely, absurd, anomalous, a caricature of what was once both intelligible and respectable, but in which there is no longer either prestige or symbolism. Without dignity in its object loyalty is a mere loveless bundle of wornout robes, and dignity perishes at the scream of the railway whistle.

Bitten by a Tarantula.

From The Buffalo Express, July 12.

A man who said his name was Charles Mert went to the Fitch Hospital yesterday with a fast-swelling hand. Mert is a huckster. While carrying a bunch of bananas from a warehouse to his wagon Mert was bitten on the left hand by what he thought was a large spider. Mert dropped the bananas. One of the men employed in the warehouse saw Mert dancing on the pavement, and asked him what ailed him. Mert pointed his well hand at the supposed spider. The other man did a three-step after the supposed spider, and stepped on it as it was about to scuttle into a hole in the board sidewalk. What Mert thought was a spider was a large tarantula. The man who killed the thing told Mert what it was. Mert established a record for the distance between the Market and the Fitch. His hand is swollen to twice its natural size. He may die.

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ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

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CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat English girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city references; city or country. Cleverley, 503 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing and other work; city references. 1,226 3d Av., near 71st St.; ring 3d bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; country preferred; first-class reference from last place. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, deserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, two days, 108 West 47th St.

COOK.—By German girl in a private family; thoroughly competent; city or country; willing and obliging; best city references. Louisa, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook; city or country; first-class reference; wages $20. Annie, 214 West 32d St.; Broemen, Bell 3.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go out by day or month or country for the Summer; best city references. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK, &c.—By a neat Norwegian German girl as good cook and laundress, or to do general housework; city or country. 169 East 34th St., store.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By competent woman; private family; city or country; reference. 325 West 41st St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class cook by the day or week, or would take place for two months; good city reference. E. G., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; French and American cooking; all styles; best reference. W., 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant; good cook; competent; soups, bread, and other requirements; personal reference. 93 8th Av., near 14th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook; assist at washing; country reference. 224 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best of city reference. 443 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER. — Dressmaker formerly with Mme. Dieden will make gowns from $7 to $12 during the Summer months; home or out; city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter wishes steady position; willing to assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 160 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Day or week; fine sewer; good fitter; stylish and exact; reference. D., Box 402 Times Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong German girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing; three years' reference; city or country. 133 East 52d St., rear house.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl to do housework or chamberwork; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable girl in a flat to do general housework; city preferred; best city reference. 1,548 3d Av.; Walsh's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; never sea-sick. best city references. R. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French middle-aged seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; competent in all her duties; first-class reference. Louise, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swede; experienced packer, hairdresser, and masseuse; good references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—First-class French dressmaker would go as maid during July, August, and September; no objection to traveling; references. European, Box 207 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Young Norwegian woman as laundress, in first-class family; no other work; excellent reference. Thorson, 501 8th Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS and HOUSEWORKER.—First-class laundress and housecworker desires work by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 353 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person; family wash, either by month or dozen; gentlemen's washing done. 74 Charles St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in a first-class shirt ironer. 218 East 65th St., care Miss Monighan.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By respectable woman to mind child and help with housework. 334 East 31st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; good long city references; hospital experience; see last employer; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

MOTHERLY NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. M., 134 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By reliable French person for infant or young child; takes charge from birth; many years' first-class city references. 139 East 34th St., former employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent, refined North German to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. 118 East 116th St., Horwitz's bell.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for growing children; good sewer; best references. M. J., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; for city or country; useful otherwise. McDowell, Box 400

MYSTERY IN HER DEATH

CHRISTINE AUMOND MAY HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

An Autopsy Revealed the Presence of Some Irritant Poison and an Analysis Will Be Made—Had Just Secured a Place as Lady's Maid with Mme. Carette—Was Found Sunday in Great Agony and Did Not Recover Consciousness.

A woman who was taken suddenly ill at the Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, Sunday afternoon, and who died at Roosevelt Hospital soon after, was identified yesterday as Christine Aumond. The identification was made by Mrs. Hirschman, who keeps a boarding house at 138 East Twenty-ninth Street, where the woman lived at intervals when out of a place. She was a governess and lady's maid, and had been employed by some prominent families in this city and elsewhere.

From the autopsy, which was made last night by Dr. Otto H. Schultze of the Coroners' office, it was determined that death was due to some irritant, the nature of which cannot be determined until the contents of the stomach are analyzed. It is therefore possible that the woman committed suicide, but the reason for the act has not been ascertained.

The woman was apparently about thirty-five years old, and was of French-Canadian descent. She was exceedingly well educated, speaking French, Spanish, and Italian. She was tall, with a charming presence, and good manners. Mrs. Hirschman said yesterday that she had known Christine for the last five years. She had come to this city at that time from Toronto, where it is believed her family lives. Three weeks ago she applied for a situation as bookkeeper or attendant at Dr. Halls dental establishment on Broadway, near Twenty-third Street. She was employed as an attendant in the reception room there for a few days, and then was transferred to a branch of the establishment which is in charge of Dr. Evans, at 108 West Twenty-third Street, where she was employed as bookkeeper.

Nothing peculiar was noticed about the woman until last Monday, when she began to act so queerly that the attention of Dr. Evans was called to her by the other attendants. Dr. Evans said yesterday that she appeared to be dazed. Her actions were so peculiar that the other attendants and the patients in the place were frightened. Her ideas were all jumbled, and she could not express herself coherently. She staggered about the room, and Dr. Evans at first thought that she was intoxicated, but as he could not detect any alcoholic odor he concluded she was under the influence of some drug, probably morphine. Her lips were parched, and she appeared to be in a high fever, and drank an inordinate quantity of ice water during the morning. Dr. Evans told the woman that she could not remain there, and she thereupon put on her hat all awry and went out. The last Dr. Evans saw of her she was staggering up Sixth Avenue muttering to herself.

From Dr. Evans's establishment Christine went to Mrs. Hirschman's house, where she remained quietly until last Thursday. She was unable to pay board, but the landlady did not press her. A week ago Mme. Nettie Carette, an operatic singer, living at the Hotel Lincoln, advertised for a companion, and Christine answered the advertisement and secured the place. Mme. Carette telegraphed to Christine on Friday, bidding her come to the hotel to enter upon her duties, and to assist her in packing, as she was preparing to leave the city. When she left Mrs. Hirschman's house on Friday Christine appeared to be in good spirits. She told the landlady that she had secured a good place at $15 a week, and would pay off her indebtedness in weekly installments. Mme. Carette went out of town Saturday morning, owing to the excessive heat, and left Christine in charge of her apartments. Christine employed herself on Saturday in packing Mme. Carette's wardrobe. On Sunday afternoon she gave the clerk at the hotel a package containing her employer's jewelry, to be placed in the safe. One of the chambermaids found her unconscious and suffering severely on a lounge in her mistress's room on Sunday afternoon. A physician was summoned, and he found the woman in a comatose state. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she died without having regained consciousness. The symptoms were of acute gastritis.

Dr. Schultze said last night that he found the stomach in a condition of acute congestion, and that the cause of death was acute gastritis from the introduction of some irritant into the stomach. There was about a teacupful of a brownish liquid in the stomach. There was an entire absence of an alcoholic odor and the internal organs did not indicate that the woman was addicted to the use of liquor. The heart and kidneys were normal. The lungs presented indications of a recent hemorrhage, but the trouble was not of a chronic nature. The stomach and its contents will be analyzed.

A woman, who refused to give her name or address, called at the hospital yesterday and told the clerk she had known the woman. She said that she made the acquaintance of Christine in a street car, and that Christine told her she was born in Ottawa, and that she had two sisters living in Canada. One of her sisters, she said, was the wife of a well-known doctor in Toronto. Christine also said that she had been married and had had two children, but that her husband and children were dead.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING THE MAILS.

F. R. Rico Pleads Guilty and Then Asks for an Examination.

Frederick R. Rico of 209½ Brunswick Street, Jersey City, an employe in the city department of the General Post Office, in this city, was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Post Office Inspectors on a charge of having stolen letters from the mails.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields he pleaded guilty, but later he said he would like to have an examination. He was held under $2,500 bail for examination this morning.

There have been complaints for some time of the loss of letters, and after much consideration the Inspectors having charge of the case began to suspect Rico. He was watched closely, and when he was arrested decoy letters that had been addressed to Carey & Sides, 70 and 72 Bowery, and George Wilson of 65 Warren Street were found in his possession. They were special-delivery letters. Rico also had $35 in his pockets.

Rico is a colored man, and is about twenty-five years old. He dresses neatly, and is intelligent in appearance. He has been employed in the Post Office about five years.

It is said that Rico has been pursuing a system of peculation for a long time, and that he has stolen money to a large amount.

When arrested, Rico said that he either rifled or stole outright about thirty special-delivery letters in all; but the Inspectors are of the opinion that he has materially underestimated the extent of his operations.

DIED AT HIS WORK.

He Was a Stranger and Had Just Secured a Job.

A barber who is supposed to be Theodore Benjes of 1,114 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, died suddenly at 5 o'clock last evening in the barber's shop of Chris S. Boye, in the basement of the Gerken Building, 138 Chambers Street. Heart disease or apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of death.

The man had secured a position about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. "He was apparently all right when he came to work," said Mr. Boye last night, "and seemed to give satisfaction."

About 5 o'clock the man said he felt faint, and began to gasp for breath. Then a whole frame trembled, and he lost consciousness. Ice water was poured on his head, but the man expired in a few minutes without speaking. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Registry Bureau for Iron Workers.

An Architectural Iron Workers' Registry Bureau, for the convenience of those employing labor connected with the iron building interest, has been opened at 35 East Twentieth Street, where it is proposed to register and keep on file the names of all such mechanics seeking work. No charge is made to the men for the registry, the main object of the bureau being to save applicants for work long journeys around the city to the various shops or the jobs in progress. The bureau does not undertake to find work, but only to afford facilities for so doing.

CENTRAL PARK DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Commissioners Ask the Health Board to Make an Investigation.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday afternoon, Commissioner McMillan drew attention to the floods which occurred in the basement of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and under the bridge north of the Arsenal on July 6, and introduced a resolution requesting the Board of Health to have a sanitary engineer report on the system of supply and drainage waterways in Central Park.

"If it were not for the respect the Board of Health has for this board," said Mr. McMillan, "I have no doubt they would have looked into our system of sewers long ago. It is a disgraceful fact that people who come to Central Park to enjoy themselves are compelled to inhale sewer gas because of our poor system of drainage."

The engineer of the department, Mr. Kellogg, appeared at the request of the board and told of the record kept in his office of sewers and water pipes in Central Park. He said that there was no complete map, the last map being one made in 1876. Many lines of sewer had been put in since that year. Mr. Kellogg said the only man in the department who had any definite knowledge of this work was the chief plumber, whom Commissioner McMillan referred to facetiously as the "Grand High Plumber."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A complaint was received from Michael Kelly, Secretary of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, alleging that John Slattery, the contractor who has charge of the improvement work in Mulberry Bend Park, is working his men ten instead of eight hours a day and paying them $3 instead of $4 a day, as provided by law. The Secretary of the board was instructed to make an investigation and report upon the matter.

A resolution that the first floor of the Lorillard mansion in Bronx Park be opened to the public was adopted.

Adam Frank, attorney for some of the petitioners who recently asked that the old Macomb's Dam Bridge over the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street be removed to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, appeared before the board and filed a formal demand that it take immediate action on the petition. The demand contained the statement that if the board did not comply the petitioners would seek a remedy at law. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Scott for his opinion as to the best course to pursue.

SCORCHERS COME TO GRIEF.

Eight Pay Fines for Reckless Riding on Bicycles.

Several bicycle "scorchers" came to grief on Sunday, and yesterday morning they were taken to court and fined.

George Knopfer of 603 Amsterdam Avenue and Joseph Clark of 312 East Ninetieth Street, on a tandem, and John Loudel of 333 West Fifty-third Street, on a single wheel, were engaged in an exciting race on the Western Boulevard Sunday evening, when Bicycle Policeman Thomsen came up.

"Can you men read?" shouted Magistrate Mott, when the trio were arraigned before him yesterday morning, in the Yorkville Court. They admitted that they could read, and the Magistrate added: "While you can not believe more than one-tenth of what you see in the newspapers, you can at least rely upon enough to convince you that life and limb are being endangered every day by just such fellows as you. The law only allows me to fine you $10 each, but if it was in my power, I would make the fine very much more."

William Bagneli of 273 Eighth Avenue and Joseph Healey of 336 West Twenty-fifth treet were fined $10 each, and Willis Van Cliff of 188 Eighth Avenue and William Spellman of 318 West Twenty-ninth Street $5 each by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, for reckless bicycle riding on Eighth Avenue Sunday evening.

Michael Govonetta was fined $5 by Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, for "scorching" on Mott Street Sunday night.

ACCUSED OF STABBING A BABY.

John Monoca, Five Years Old, Denies the Charge—An Angry Mother.

John Monoca, who is only five years old, was charged in the Centre Street Court yesterday with stabbing Alphonso Caraffo, who is two years old, in the head. The children live in the lower part of the city.

The prisoner had been arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Caraffo, who had been told by two boys that her baby had been stabbed, but she could not give their names.

The boy appeared in court wearing a white sailor suit and new black shoes, and his hair was closely shaved. Over little Alphonso's right eye was a cut half an inch long which had just broken the outer tissue.

Young Monoca told Magistrate Deuel that the baby fell in the street while they were playing and cut himself with a piece of glass. He said he had no knife.

Mrs. Caraffo appeared to be vindictive. The Magistrate said to the Italian interpreter: "Ask her if she wants me to put the boy in the electrical chair."

The question was put, and the woman shrugged her shoulders and answered: "Let the law take its course. I don't care what they do with him."

The boy was remanded to the care of the Gerry society until to-morrow for further examination.

JUDGE ASPINALL HAD HIS WAY.

And Then Did as a Prisoner's Counsel Wished Him to Do.

Judge Aspinall of the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, does not intend to allow any one to dictate to him how he shall conduct his court, and he said as much from the bench yesterday.

William Lawson, a boy who had been indicted for breaking into the Olivet Chapel, on Bergen Street, was before the Judge for sentence. His counsel said that Mr. Backus, the District Attorney, had decided to move for suspension of sentence.

"Mr. Backus," said Judge Aspinall, "is not running this court. His duty is to try cases, and when the trial is ended his duty is done. I wish you distinctly to understand that Mr. Backus has no influence with this court in the disposal of offenders. I do not propose to be influenced by any one, whether he is a public official or a private citizen."

Judge Aspinall then sentenced the boy to the Elmira Reformatory. He afterward inquired into the past history of the boy, and when he had convinced himself that Lawson had previously led an honest life he withdrew the sentence to the Elmira Reformatory and suspended sentence, saying that if Lawson ever was arrested again the present case would tell against him.

TIRED OF HER CHILD.

A Woman's Suspicious Actions Bring Her to a Police Court.

Mrs. Mary Miller was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of attempting to desert her three-weeks-old baby on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Mary McGibney of 827 Broome Street, the complainant, said the prisoner made several attempts to abandon the child, but she was watched and could not accomplish her purpose.

"Then she came over to my house," said Mrs. McGibney, "and asked me if I would hold her child while she went on an errand. I agreed to do so if she would allow my daughter to accompany her, but she refused. She would not tell where she wanted to go, and I had her arrested."

When arraigned in court the Miller woman refused to give any address, and claimed to be the mother of eight children. Three were dead, she said, and four were in Newark. Magistrate Brann held the woman in $1,500 for examination to-day, and to give her a chance to prove her statements. The baby, which the prisoner carried in court, was ill, and, according to the Tombs physician, not likely to recover.

Brooklyn Gas Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—The hearing, which was set for to-day, on the application made to Attorney General Hancock asking him to bring an action against the Brooklyn Union Gas Company to annual its charter on the alleged ground that it constitutes a monopoly, has been postponed until Aug. 10.

EMPLOYMENT ALL SHE ASKS.

A Well-Bred Swedish Girl Homeless in New-York.

A comely looking young woman of plump figure and the light hair and blue eyes of a Swede, sat on a bench in Battery Park yesterday, weeping. Her face was veiled, but under the veil she held a handkerchief against cheeks that were tear stained and eyes that were swollen. She had sat there Saturday and Sunday weeping.

She attracted the attention of passersby, but her appearance indicated so unmistakably her respectability and evident refinement, that no one presumed to address her; not, at least, until yesterday afternoon, when a park policeman asked her if he could be of any assistance.

It was the first kind word she had heard in many a day. She broke out in violent sobs. When she was finally able to control her emotions, she told her story.

Ulla Oldenburg was her name, she said, and she was twenty-five years old, of Stockholm, Sweden. Her father was a Captain in the Swedish Army, and the family had lived in comfortable circumstances until his death a year ago, when on the settlement of his estate, it was found that there was little more than enough left to support her mother.

There were wealthy relatives, but the young woman, having been well educated, thought she could care for herself, and she was too proud to accept their bounty. She understood, besides her own language, English and French, and she got a position as governess which she held until two months ago. Then she lost it.

It was thought that she might do well in this country, and, with a little money she had been able to scrape together, she engaged second-cabin passage on the American Line steamship St. Louis.

She arrived here less than a month ago, possessed of $25 and a trunk full of clothing. She knew nothing of the land in which she found herself, had no friends, no idea as to where she should go.

After leaving the steamship she wandered down West Street and turned into Battery Place. She saw a hotel there, and she went in and engaged a room. It did not suit her tastes, and she left in a few days to take board at a place on South Street. There she was recommended to a Swedish Home in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, where she staid until three days ago.

No work rewarded her search, and as her money was nearly gone, she became desperate. She placed her trunk in an express office and, coming over to New-York, took a room in the Stevens House.

She called on Matron Boyle of the Emigrant Employment Bureau in the Barge Office, Saturday morning. The Matron is not accustomed to dealing with high-born young Swedish women. Her voice struck the unfortunate Ulla as harsh.

"She was gruff to me," she said, between her sobs.

It was then that she went out to one of the benches in Battery Park, and sitting down, gave way to her misery. No employment was found that day, nor on the next, nor yesterday, and the last cent had gone.

It was getting late. The Park policeman who heard her story hurried to the Ellis Island ferry landing and was just in time to meet Commissioner of Immigration Senner on his way home. Dr. Senner listened to the story. He did not believe, he said, that she would become a public charge. She certainly should not. If she did, all he could do would be to require the American Line, which brought her, to take her back to Europe.

The young woman said she did not want to go back. She wanted work. The doctor said he would see what he could do, if she would call on him to-day. Meantime he turned her over to Detective Peter Groden.

When Government officials fail to meet the exigencies of such occasions, because the subject does not come under their jurisdiction or charitable organizations cannot extend aid, because the subject comes not within the scope of their work, the unfortunate one has a way of drifting into the Ship news office at the Battery. Groden took the helpless young Swedish woman to the Ship News office, and when he left she had been provided with money to pay for two days' board at the South Ferry Hotel.

Miss Oldenburg was fearful lest the publication of her story should reach Sweden and disgrace her family. She was told, however, that, here misfortune was not associated with disgrace, and that the attention of some one might be attracted who could give her employment.

"I want no other assistance," she said.

WORKMEN HAVE A RIOT.

What One Thought an Unequal Division of Labor Made Trouble.

There was an exciting time yesterday afternoon within a few doors of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station among laborers employed on a new flat building in course of erection at 412 and 414 West Thirty-seventh Street.

It was a race war between Irishmen and Italians, and about thirty men took part in the fight, which lasted nearly twenty minutes before the police reserves arrived and quieted it. Six of the rioters were locked up. One of the laborers was so badly injured that he had to be removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The riot started between two laborers. The men are all under the supervision of Foreman James Foley. Foley sent Patrick Smith, an Irishman, and Sandel Sandow, an Italian, to mix mortar.

Sandow was told to temper, or mix, the mortar, while Smith was to keep a hose playing upon it. The Italian considered that Smith had the easiest portion of the labor, and he began to grumble. Smith told him to "shut up" and attend to his work. An argument followed. Then came blows. Smith is said to have struck the first blow. The Italian was knocked down.

One of his countrymen witnessed the occurrence. He ran to Sandow's rescue, and took part in the fight. All the other laborers quit work and joined in the mêlée.

In a few minutes the entire squad of laborers were punching, shoving, wrestling, and rolling all over the sidewalk in front of the building upon which they were supposed to be at work.

It did not take long for a crowd to gather. A small mob of tenants and passers-by soon crowded the street and cheered the combatants. The shouts of the crowd cheering the fighters were heard in the station house, and Capt. Brown, with his entire reserve force, dashed out to the scene of the fracas.

It did not take the police long to quell the disturbance, and then it was found that Charles Dunde was so badly injured that an ambulance had to be called. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. He was struck on the head with a brick thrown by Samuel Field, twenty-six years old, of 648 East Sixteenth Street. Several of his ribs were also broken by the kicks he had received.

The following men were arrested and taken to the police station: Patrick Smith, Tony Marri, Charles Tontine, Samuel Field, Alexander Muar, and Sandel Sandow.

Muar was cut on the face during the fight, and had to be attended by an ambulance surgeon. Patrick Smith was thrown from the first floor into the cellar by one of the Italians. He was placed under arrest because he struck the blow that precipitated the riot.

The fight was a lively one while it lasted, and the excitement it occasioned was so great that work was stopped on the building for the rest of the afternoon, as the feeling between the classes of laborers was so bitter that it was feared another outbreak might occur among them. The men who were arrested will be arraigned this afternoon in Jefferson Market Court.

During the riot bricks were thrown so freely that several windows in the adjoining tenements were shattered, but, fortunately, no one not engaged in the fight was injured.

A LARGE INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The Only Falling Off for Ten Months Is in Cotton.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of exports of breadstuffs, minerals, and provisions from the United States during the month of June, 1896, and during twelve months ended June 30, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Breadstuffs—June, 1895, $8,954,040; 1896, $11,998,164; twelve months ending June 30, 1895, $110,096,943; 1896, $138,920,890.

Mineral Oils—June, 1895, $4,938,958; 1896, $5,288,206; twelve months ending June 30, 1895, $45,867,297; 1896, $61,474,791.

Provisions—June, 1895, $11,134,867; 1896, $14,889,179; twelve months ending June 30, 1895, $159,162,448; 1896, $159,611,809.

The exports of cotton were as follows: June, 1895, $5,774,151; 1896, $5,210,160; ten months ended June 30, 1895, $198,825,389; 1896, $136,835,746.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

She is a little bit of a woman and he is a tall man. He has a Christian name his friends know. She has a Christian name the public seems to know. She, in one way or another, has appeared at different times before that public, enough at least to have her name in the newspapers. There she was known as Mrs. Cornelia. Now, if the big man and his little wife appear after some social festivity in the list of guests, it is always Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius.

"This is one case," says Mrs. Cornelia, with a mischievous laugh, "when the personality of the husband is entirely lost in that of the wife." And Mr. Cornelia being a big man only smiles and says not a word.

***

"Learn to paint," says the artist, "if you wish to understand paintings. That does not mean that you are to become an artist, but there are certain things you can never truly comprehend without knowing something practical of brushes and colors."

***

The second day of the week should be called pink Monday for the shop girls. On a nice Sunday they take an outing to get in a supply of oxygen to last them for the week indoors. To do that means that the outing must be a literal one—every minute of it spent outdoors, with perhaps the strengthening influence of a salt water bath. As a consequence Monday morning finds them brilliant examples of the sun's most impressionist style of painting.

***

If there was a cool place anywhere within a wide range of New-York last Sunday afternoon it was the music hall at Brighton Beach, where the Seidl concerts are being given. Even good music is hardly endurable under adverse physical conditions, but with the atmosphere such a delightful contrast to the intense heat outside, the music was doubly effective. The audience was nothing if not unconventional. The Seidl Society, in its efforts to put the music within the reach of every one, has erected a good-sized tent back of the hall, a "bicycle rest," and the men in knickerbockers and women in short skirts who enjoyed the concert Sunday gave evidence that it was appreciated.

The more conventional portion of the audience—perhaps the more musical—occupied the seats on the main floor. There was a variety of costumes to be seen everywhere. There were men in light business suits and negligé shirts, the aforementioned men in knickerbockers, showing the effects of a long ride in the hot sun; men in immaculate Summer suits and white vests, most of the men in coats, but one or two without; men with cigars, and men with pipes in the back rows of seats up stairs; women in pretty silks and muslins, but only a few of these, for gowns of the outing variety predominated. At least two-thirds of the audience was composed of men.

Another pleasant feature of the afternoon concerts is that they begin at 3:10 and are over by 5—hours when the cars going to and from the beach are not crowded. It is an unfortunate loss to individual music lovers and the society that all the concerts are not crowded.

***

A story with an illustration which has been brought out in many usually careful papers in New-York City and other parts of the country shows the lack of observation to be found sometimes where it would be least expected. The article tells of the forty-fifth star, representing Utah, recently added to the flag. With it is an illustration showing the flag at different periods of the country's history—the flag of 1896 in the centre. The strange part of the whole thing is that the 1896 flag is incorrectly drawn. There should be four red and three white stripes running out from the blue white-starred union, while as drawn in the illustration it has four red and four white stripes, making a red stripe come directly below the union. The artist's departure from the original does not add to the beauty of the flag.

***

"Nothing but lady fingers and fruit," said the picnic woman with a lunch box the other day. "My husband never eats lady fingers, and so I carry them in self-defense. He has such an appetite that with only things he likes I should have nothing left for myself."

***

"Major McKinley has the elevated handshake," said a visitor to the Republican Convention, who met the candidate for the Presidency. "He will have to change it if he is elected before he begins to hold receptions. He would not have staying powers to last through one with his arm at that angle."

***

The red, white, and blue patriotism in its exaggerated forms is interesting. An up-town shop window is draped with curtains of flags. At the opening of the glittering crystal and gold brilliancy of a new saloon a big flag was strung out from the building to the near-by and convenient elevated road station and an umbrella man lightens up the window filled with the sombre hues of his stock with umbrellas in cases of striped red, white, and blue.

***

The dealer is not always at fault even when he is an ice man in a hot Summer. They were taking twenty-five pounds of ice a day but such a small twenty-five pounds that the mater familias was horrified. It was not only that it kept her short of ice, but, really, the audacity with which that man cheated her was not to be borne.

"I have talked and talked to him," she said to the pater familias one day, "but it does not do the slightest good, and you must speak to him. But we will see the piece first.

"Smaller than usual," she declared, in shocked tones, as the ice was brought in. So pater familias talked.

"If the ice runs short one day it's sure to be made up the next," said the ice man, protesting his integrity.

"Look at this small piece!" said pater familias, severely. "I shall weigh it before you on my own scales. Now, see here—21—22—23—24—25—26.

"It looks as though we were going to have a warm day," he said suavely as the ice man walked off.

Aiding Sick Poor Children.

The Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society, which began its Summer's work among the sick children of the tenement houses June 1, has been obliged to increase its staff of visiting physicians to meet the demands for medical aid occasioned by the excessive heat of the past few days. The headquarters of the mission were crowded yesterday by poor mothers carrying ailing little ones and asking for the attendance of physicians. Many of the mothers said they were not able to provide food for their children, and begged for bread and milk, which were supplied to them. Seventeen doctors are now at work under the direction of the Sick Children's Mission, and since the work was begun this Summer nearly 2,000 poor children have been treated. Medicine is furnished by eighteen druggists, situated in convenient parts of the city. Mothers who are obliged to go a long distance to the mission for food for their sick children have their car fares paid from a fund maintained by an officer of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Monroe. The managers say that in order to meet the rapidly increasing demands upon them additional funds are required. Gifts may be sent to Charles Loring Brace, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to George Calder, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway, marked "For the Sick Children's Mission."

To Appoint Brooklyn Justices.

Under the Brooklyn charter the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor of that city must meet to-day to appoint six Police Justices, to take the places of the present Justices, whose terms of office will expire May 1, 1897. If they do not agree upon the appointees to-day they will, under the law, take a five days' adjournment, and then must appoint the Justices. Justices Teale and Lemon will be reappointed. Lewis R. Worth, a son of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, will be appointed by Controller Palmer; the Mayor will appoint William Kramer, and the City Auditor will appoint Henry Bristow. The other man, it is said, will be Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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A Decision Rendered Against Lawyer Frank P. Demarest.

NEWBURG, July 13.—A case from Rockland County which has attracted much attention was decided here to-day by Judge William Dickey of the Supreme Court. It was the suit of Mrs. Kate R. Travis against Frank P. Demarest, a lawyer. It seems that Demarest, as attorney for her in foreclosure proceedings, paid out $500 from his own pocket. One day the woman signed an assignment under the belief, it is claimed, that she was assigning to Russell Sage. Instead, she assigned to Demarest's wife. On the day of sale Demarest ran the bidding up and Sage agreed to pay him $1,500 to withdraw. Demarest thereupon withdrew and Sage bought the property. Ex-Surrogate Coleman, as referee, found in favor of Demarest. Judge Dickey to-day rendered this decision:

In the matter of Frank Demarest, an attorney: Mrs. Kate R. Travis had a mortgage on Nyack property of $2,200, a second mortgage. A first mortgage on the same property was being foreclosed. She employed Frank P. Demarest, an attorney, to look after her interests. He, by sale of the mortgage, realized $1,500. He paid her $450 and retained $1,050. He was her chosen, trusted attorney. She confided in him and he should have worked for her interests rather than his own. I cannot indorse his conduct toward her. She paid him $500 for good, honorable service, and as he does not seem disposed to do right by her he must be compelled to. Let an order be entered that he pay her $1,000 and the disbursements of these proceedings.

The victory of Mrs. Travis is a cause for satisfaction all over the county.

SHIPBUILDING OF THE COUNTRY.

A Large Increase Noted During the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—During the year ended June 30, 1896, 709 vessels of 204,000 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation, compared with 682 vessels of 133,000 tons for the previous fiscal year, an increase of 71,000 tons. Steam vessels built numbered 322 of 135,000 tons, compared with 283 of 75,700 tons for the previous year.

Steel as chief material of construction has increased to 106,900 tons, from 47,700 tons for the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of the steel tonnage was built on the great lakes. The tonnage built and numbered on the great lakes was 104 vessels of 92,000 tons, compared with 93 vessels of 38,000 tons for the previous year, which indicates also the rapid increase in size of the vessels of the lake fleet.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The clothing of the man who was drowned while bathing at Seventy-seventh Street and East River on Saturday was identified at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday as that of Anthony George May, a laundryman, twenty-three years old, who lived at 216 East Ninety-eighth Street. The identification was made by his wife, Mrs. Eugenia May. The body has not been recovered.

—George Sproulls of 275 East Tenth Street and Tony Ravattl of 426 East Thirteenth Street, who threatened the life of the Captain of the New-Haven Line steamer C. H. Northam Sunday evening and nearly precipitated a panic among the passengers, were fined $5 each in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning.

—Maria A. Pennacchio, who was stabbed last Thursday at 106 Mulberry Street by Angelina Corvelli, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital. The quarrel arose over a pushcart, and the woman was struck with ice tongs, one prong of which struck her in the abdomen. Angelina is under arrest.

—No one having appeared to claim the body of William Johnson of Chicago, who killed himself after having shot William H. Sutton at Broadway and Twentieth Street last Wednesday afternoon, it was taken from the Morgue yesterday and buried among the unclaimed in Potter's Field.

—Valentine Seidel of 536 West Forty-seventh Street, who fell from the roof of his home to the yard, a distance of five stories, on Sunday, died later of his injuries at Roosevelt Hospital.

—The wapiti fawn which was born late last Saturday evening was found dead in the deer quarters in Central Park yesterday morning.

Brooklyn.

—Engineer De Verona has recommended to the Commissioner of City Works that the contract for a forty-eight-inch single cast iron pipe between Millburn and Spring Creek, a distance of thirteen miles, be awarded to the lowest bidder, J. P. Cranford & Son, at $977,260.50.

—The will of Joseph Dellert was before Surrogate Abbott yesterday. It is contested on the ground of undue influence. The estate is valued at $15,000. Three of his children, whom he only left $50 apiece, are contesting the will.

—The will of Edward Reinhardt was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate is valued at $175,000. The property is left for life to his wife, and then it is to go to his three children.

—Judge Aspinall in the County Court yesterday sentenced Morris Kasarkwitz to nine years in the penitentiary. He had been convicted of burglary in the first degree.

—The drowned man found at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street July 1 was yesterday identified as Henry Michaels, forty-five years old, of 298½ Fourteenth Street.

—Postmaster Sullivan was in Rochester yesterday attending the annual convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He is a delegate from Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn Board of Assessors yesterday was asked to reduce the assessment of $40,550 on the property of the Parkway Driving Club to $25,000.

New-Rochelle.

—The facilities for bathing at Hudson Park, though much improved, are altogether inadequate. Many persons visited the park Sunday at high tide and were disappointed to find all the bathing houses in use and a crowd drawn up in line waiting to secure the houses by turn as they became disengaged. An unusual number of persons went to the park and yacht clubhouses Sunday afternoon.

—Oscar Weisskopf lost control of his bicycle Sunday afternoon on the Locust Avenue Hill. The wheel went down the hill at such high speed that Mr. Weisskopf could not round the turn at the bottom. The wheel struck a stone fence and threw Mr. Weiskopf over in the field beyond. He was unconscious for some time. His injuries are not considered serious. The wheel was ruined.

—A thousand persons attendad the annual excursion and picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society at Grand View Beach, L. I., yesterday. A steamboat and barge took the excursionists to the picnic grounds.

—A small fire in the home of Town Clerk H. E. Elderkin, in Hudson Street, yesterday morning called out the Fire Department. The damage was slight.

—Eugene Lambden sailed Sunday evening with a party of friends on his catboat Twilight for an outing of two or three days at Oyster Bay.

Westchester County.

—George R. Read's public coach Enterprise, that runs week-day afternoons from Rye Post Office to Rye Lake, has been engaged for every day until Aug. 1, when it will be taken out of commission. J. A. Horton had the entire coach yesterday. T. A. Maitland has engaged all the seats for this afternoon for himself and a party of friends. W. W. Arnold will have the coach to-morrow. Miss Benedict has hired the coach for the trip Thursday and Friday, and Mrs. Charles Greer has hired it for Saturday.

—Memorial services will be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, for the Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen, formerly rector of St. Thomas's Church, who died recently in California. The sermon will be preached by Archdeacon Tiffany of New-York City.

Jersey City.

—A number of boys were playing on the Tenth Street dock yesterday, when one of them dared Michael Burke, nine years old, to jump into the river. The boy was not to be dared, and promptly jumped into the water. He could not swim, and would have been drowned had not Thomas J. Hallin, fourteen years old, of 526 Henderson Street, plunged in and saved him. Young Burke was taken to his home, 177 Tenth Street.

—The Street and Water Board, by unanimous vote, yesterday decided to reject the bid of the Rockaway and Hudson Company to furnish the city with a new water supply. No steps were taken toward ordering new specifications.

—A Bryan and Sewall Club is the latest addition to Jersey City politics. It was formed at 248 Washington Street, and purports to be Democratic. H. T. Brunnar is President. He says the club has fifty members.

—Miss Esther Burdick was yesterday appointed Librarian of the Jersey City Public Library, in place of George W. Cole, who resigned six months ago. Miss Burdick, who was his assistant, has since been Acting Librarian.

—Henry Freitag, a baker at 682 Communipaw Avenue, was swindled of $35 yesterday by two sharpers, who used the old shawl swindle. The shawl is valued by experts at $1.

Had the Right to Lay the Track.

Contrary to expectation the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen did not take action yesterday in the matter of the track on Rockwell Place, between Willoughby and Fulton Streets, that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company laid Sunday. It appears that several years ago the company obtained consent of the Aldermen to use Rockwell Place, and the company yesterday said that it had the necessary consents of three-quarters of the property owners on the street. Under the circumstances, the Commissioner of City Works granted the permit for the work to be done.

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DISAGREEMENT IN GARLAND'S CASE.

The Bartender's Trial for Excise Violation on Election Day.

John Garland, a bartender at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was placed on trial yesterday, before Recorder Goff, in Part I., of the General Sessions Court, for violation of the excise law on election day last year.

He was indicted Dec. 11, 1895, on complaint of William E. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association. The complainant alleged that Garland sold him some whisky at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of election day, while voting was still in progress. The saloon was within the distance from the polls in which it is a violation of law to sell liquor while voting is going on.

Mr. Fulton testified against Garland yesterday.

F. B. House, counsel for the defense, produced several witnesses who testified that Garland was not in the saloon at the time alleged.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock and at 5:30 o'clock it announced that it was unable to agree.

The jurymen were discharged and Garland was admitted to $300 bail. The jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal.

HAS SYMPATHY FOR MR. CANTOR.

Justice Stover Gives Him Time to Recover from the Effects of Chicago.

Justice Martin L. Stover is a good Republican, from the Fourth Judicial District, and is sitting this month in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in this city. He evidently has not a very high opinion of the recent Chicago Convention.

A motion, in which Senator Jacob Cantor is interested as counsel, came up yesterday, and the following dialogue took place between him and a clerk from the Senator's office:

Clerk—Will your Honor please adjourn this motion until some day this week? Senator Cantor is now on his way home from the so-called Democratic Convention in Chicago, and therefore cannot be present.

The Court—H'm. How long do you think it will take him to recover?

Clerk—Until at least Wednesday.

The Court—Well, under the circumstances, you can have your adjournment.

PRESENTS A PARK TO JERSEY CITY.

Henry Lembeck Gives Two Blocks in the Greenville Section.

Henry Lembeck, a member of the Hudson County Park Commission, has vainly endeavored to have Jersey City create a large public park in the Heights section of Jersey City. He yesterday announced that he would present the city with two blocks of ground in the Greenville section if the authorities would convert the property into a park. The plot designated fronts on Jackson Avenue, which is a block from the Hudson Boulevard, and runs back to Lembeck Avenue, named in honor of Mr. Lembeck.

It is bounded on the north by Jackson Place and on the south by Bartholdi Place. The plot comprises two and a half acres, and is at present used as a truck garden.

The proposition was submitted to the Street and Water Board yesterday, and will probably be acted on next Monday.

Mr. Lembeck is wealthy, and is the head of the Lembeck-Beltz Brewing Company.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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Although you do not live in the city

Tuesday
July 14-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

OUR DIPLOMATIC LETTERS

A SERIES MADE PUBLIC BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Our Correspondence with Spain and Turkey on Questions Affecting American Citizens—The Administration Has Held a Firm Hand in Dealing with These Matters—Some Important Letters from the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department has made public a long series of letters encompassing in full detail the action of the Government in its negotiations with Spain concerning the now settled Mora claim, and a thorough amplification of all circumstances up to Oct. 5 last, including the Allianca case, regarding the assaults by Spanish officials in Cuba upon American citizens, nearly all of which have substantially appeared from time to time in The United Press dispatches, both under Havana and Washington dates.

Included in the correspondence is a letter from Secretary Olney to Mr. Dupuy de Lome, referring to the expulsion of John A. Sowers, Joseph A. Ansley, Aurelio A. Ansley, and Maria Luis Ansley, all citizens of the United States, from Cuba, a proceeding, says Mr. Olney in his letter, which is of date Sept. 27 last, that "is harsh in this regard, that two of the deported persons—Mr. Joseph A. Ansley and Mr. John A. Sowers—are said to have been men of family, and, being in impoverished circumstances, to have been compelled to leave their wives and children behind them without resources." In this case Mr. Olney said further:

> The right of Spain as of every other sovereign State, to expel aliens need not be discussed. If the right be conceded to the fullest extent, the mode of its exercise may be so harsh, unreasonable, and oppressive as to give just ground of complaint, and was so beyond all doubt in the four cases now under consideration. Whether there be regard to the arbitrary character of the decree of deportation, to the successive steps by which it was apparently proposed to be enforced, to the separation of husband and wife from dependent families, or to the constrained abandonment of the latter to destitute circumstances to the mercies of strangers, the proceedings at every stage and in every particular seem to have been characterized by willful disregard not merely of the rights of American citizens, but of the dictates of common humanity. This Government cannot be expected to look upon such proceedings except with indignation, nor to pass them over without remonstrance. It takes this occasion, therefore, to make known its sentiments in the matter, and give notice both that it will demand adequate redress for the indignity and injustice inflicted on Sowers and Ansleys, and that it will expect such precautionary measures to be taken by the Spanish Government for the future as will prevent any like treatment of other American citizens.

The correspondence with Turkey, which is of great length, and in the main refers to the protection of American missionaries in that country, and covers a series of letters and telegrams, beginning Feb. 11, 1895, from Secretary Gresham to Minister Terrill, calling attention to the fact that the missionaries at Bitlis were apprehensive of danger, and requesting him to ask protection for them, and continuing through until the 22d of last January, at which date the report of Secretary Olney to the President on "The Treatment of American Citizens of American Origin" was presented to the United States Senate.

This correspondence includes a mass of matter concerning the Turkish outrages upon Armenians, and with particular reference to the losses incurred by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Euphrates College, the substance of which is also generally known through the medium of the various reports published by The United Press. Among the documents presented is a letter from the Rev. Mr. Gates, at Harpoot, directed to Minister Terrell, and dated Dec. 4, detailing the atrocities committed in that city, and leaving no doubt that missionary buildings were burned and plundered by Turks and Kurds.

Another feature of the correspondence is a letter from Admiral Seifridge, United States Navy, on board the United States steamship San Francisco, at Alexandretta, Syria, dated Nov. 30, 1895, to the Vali of Aleppo, advising him that information had reached the Admiral that the buildings belonging to the American mission at Marash had been burned and plundered, and informing the Vali of the fact that the safety of these American missionary stations, their persons and property, are guaranteed by treaty between the United States and Turkey, and further reminding the Vali that the United States would hold his Government to a strict responsibility for all infractions of the treaty between it and Turkey.

Letters and communications, official and otherwise, regarding massacres and outbreaks at the many towns and places heretofore enumerated, characterize much of the official presentations, a list of events which Minister Terrell says in one of his communications, "would seem to indicate that a movement is on foot systematically directed to wipe out Christianity in Asia Minor." The letters also include various communications to Minister Terrell, Admiral Selfridge, and others from Turkish officials, American missionaries, and citizens, bearing on the outrages and giving full details of circumstances therewith, and close with the report of Secretary Olney to the President as communicated to the United States Jan 23, 1896, the closing paragraph of which says:

> United States Minister at Constantinople has heretofore reported that naturalized Armenian or other Turkish subjects of Great Britain, France, Germany, or Russia, returning to the jurisdiction of Turkey, are not claimed by their adopted Governments as citizens, nor protected as such, except upon proof that their change of allegiance has been permitted or is recognized by the Government of Turkey."
>
> Further subjects of importance are communications dating back from Mr. Gresham's occupancy of the place of Secretary of State, concerning the protection of Venezuelan interests in France by the United States Ambassador at Paris, and the Venezuelan-Guiana boundary controversy, all of which has been substantially stated in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

THE SAVAGE GUN SELECTED.

Preferred by the Commission for New-York's National Guard.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Savage gun has been selected by the commission appointed by Gov. Morton as the one best adapted to the requirements of the new tactical manoeuvres.

The Commissioners are Albert D. Shaw, E. W. Bliss, and Robert H. Thurston. The commission was appointed by the Governor under a law passed by the Legislature of last year, and its report was made public by the Governor to-day. The law provides that the arm selected shall be adopted for the use of the military and naval forces of the State, provided the report of the commission is approved by Gov. Morton. After the report is adopted the Adjutant General is authorized to contract for not to exceed 150,000 rifles of the kind selected by the commission for the military and naval forces of the State, at a price not to exceed $20 a gun, which are to be furnished within three years after they are contracted for.

Twelve guns were formally entered and offered to the commission for examination and test by the following:

Military magazine rifle, by the Savage Arms Company, Utica, N. Y.
Derrick S. West, Boston, Mass.
S. F. Kneeland, in the name and style of Briggs-Kneeland.
The Lee Arms Company, Hartford, Conn.
John Henry Blake, Batavia, N. Y.
Bethel Burton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George L. Putnam, New-York City.
Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New-Haven, Model No. 1, 1895, and Model No. 2, 1896.
Rifle of straight-pull bolt action, by Dr. E. N. McLean of Washington, Iowa.
Rifle, double bolt action, by W. B. Farwell of San Francisco, Cal.

In its report the commission says:

> The Savage magazine rifle, lever action, magazine holding five cartridges, in strength and fineness of parts, very close compliance with the eleven "salient points" mentioned in the instructions for the consideration of the board by the Adjutant General, ease of manipulation, and general all-round excellence, won the unanimous decision of the Board of Examiners as being clearly the best military magazine rifle submitted for their examination. We feel confident that with the Savage magazine rifle placed in the hands of the National Guard of the State of New-York a new life will be imparted to the art of target practice, great pride in the accuracy and beauty of the arm developed, and the very best weapon in the world for military purposes secured for their use.
>
> We therefore unanimously recommend that the Savage military rifle be adopted for the use of our National Guard.
>
> The new Savage cavalry carbine submitted to us for inspection is a very fine arm. The mechanism is the same as that of the Savage military magazine rifle, and in all its details is admirably adapted for the use of cavalrymen. We unhesitatingly recommend it for the use of the cavalry of the National Guard of the State.

The commission further says:

> Only a very small minority of American sportsmen use a bolt action gun for sporting purposes, while an overwhelming majority favor the lever system. There can be no question as to the general soundness of the view that for American soldiers to use in time of war a military rifle as nearly as possible like the one used by civilians in time of peace, if equally effective, will adapt itself far more satisfactorily in actual war service to the manipulation by men who from youth up have been familiar with the action of the military gun placed in their hands. The general appearance of a military rifle counts for a great deal as a matter of pride with the average American soldier. We have insisted on having the magazine rifle we have selected as pleasing to the eyes in its lines of beauty as possible, having due regard to the strength noted in a military gun and the tough usage it most frequently endures.
>
> The use of the powerful smokeless powder renders it absolutely necessary that the barrels and breech mechanism of military magazine rifles should be made of the strongest and most durable metals obtainable. Nickel steel and carbon steel have been found to stand well in gun barrels. The commission have given this very important, it may be claimed vital, point great attention, and in the record of their proceedings a full recommendation covering this branch of the subject will be found.
>
> The claim is frequently made that the bolt action is best adapted to military magazine rifles on account of greater ease and facility of loading while lying prone on the ground. Tests made by the Commissioners for themselves, and by others, lying prone on the ground, leave no doubt whatever in their minds that the lever system is decidedly superior to the bolt system for firing with the least exposure of body and the most facility and ease while in such position. A very careful study has convinced the commission that the magazine action with automatic cut-off in the Savage rifle is decidedly superior to what it would be with the usual form, or to any other military magazine rifle known to them.
>
> The main point to be secured, in our judgment, is an unfailing single loader, and to have the quality supported by a magazine charged with say five cartridges, always ready when called upon in an emergency for instant and unfailing delivery. The Savage gun very fairly meets these requirements. The Savage gun has its magazine so arranged as not in the least to interfere with the straight line from the middle of the forepart of the stock to the trigger guard, and does not interfere with the manual of arms in using it as a military rifle.
>
> We have also very critically examined a number of military magazine rifles in use in this country and in Europe of foreign invention, and are free to say that in our opinion, all points considered, the Savage magazine rifle, herein recommended, is far superior in simplicity of construction, safety, durability, effectiveness, accuracy, beauty of outline ease and certainty of manipulation, and for the double and ready use as a single loader or as a magazine gun, to any foreign magazine arm we have inspected.

Gov. Morton will probably approve the report of the commission.

DESTRUCTIVE ARMY WORM

PROF. F. A. SIRRENS TELLS HOW IT MAY BE ERADICATED.

He Has Made a Study of the Pest and Knows Its Ways—Advocates Furrows with Crumbly Sides Around the Field Affected and a Mixture of Paris Green and Bran for It to Feed On—Burn the Grass Around All Fields.

Leading farmers of Queens and Suffolk Counties, L. I., are discussing the feasibility of concerted action by all the property owners on Long Island, especially in the farming regions, in an effort to destroy the army worm and prevent it reappearing next year.

They are now individually fighting the worm, each farmer doing what he can to protect his crops.

The season is now too far advanced to do much this year except to stamp out the worm where it appears, and to protect as well as possible the fields that have not been attacked.

Prof. F. A. Sirrens of the Long Island Agricultural Station, who made a trip through the State to study the worm at its worst, has issued a report in which he urges all farmers to burn over their fields in the Fall, and also to burn the dry grass along the roadsides.

The professor thinks that if this is well done this Fall there will be little danger of the worm returning next year in dangerous numbers. He believes that this method of fighting the worm will be the most effective.

Nothing can be done this year with fields that have been affected already by the pest. The only thing to do is to plow a furrow around these fields and maintain the soil in a crumbly state.

The furrow need not be deep, but it must be crumbly on the sides. The depth does not matter. The army worm can crawl over a house with perfect ease.

Farmers have dug ditches three feet deep, but with smooth sides to prevent the worm from traveling. This is useless. The ditch might be 100 feet deep, but it would not prevent the worm from migrating.

The six-inch-deep furrow is more effective, but it must be kept soft. The worm starts to climb down into the furrow it catches in the loose earth and tumbles to the bottom. When it tries to climb out on either side it slides back because of the soft earth, and eventually dies in the ditch.

Dry bran mixed with paris green, at the ratio of one pound of poison to every fifty pounds of bran, strewn along the bottom of the ditch, aids in the destruction of the worm. It eats the bran in lieu of anything better, and perishes. This is especially good treatment at night. During the day, if the sun is hot, it will kill the worm.

A treatment of bran and paris green, mixed in the same ratio, if taken in time, will also save cornfields. A handful of the mixture strewn about the roots of the stalks, especially if the corn be young, will keep the worm from mounting the stalks to feed on the younger leaves at the crown of the stalk.

Even if the worm has mounted the stalks, if the corn is young the mixture can be sprinkled upon the leaves and in the crown and thus poison the worm.

There are several parasites that are destructive to the worm, and in some parts of the State the destruction of the worm is being worked out by its natural enemies.

The fright of the farmers over the appearance of the worm is not founded on fact. The cause of the great number of worms this year is easily explained. There is not a year when they do not operate. They are always present.

The worm is the first state of a brownish moth. Wet weather destroys the eggs which the moth lays. Consequently, when a Spring is normal, when the usual quantity of rains falls, the eggs laid by the moths in the Fall are destroyed.

Last Spring was unusually dry, and the eggs all hatched. In addition to this, the moths themselves lived through the Winter in stone walls and similar sheltered places. One of the most favorable places for the moths to pass the Winter is the long grass which grows along the fences between fields and which is not touched for years. By burning this the farmers will destroy the moths and the eggs.

There are three broods of the worms each Summer. There are many of the worms which do not complete the cycle of their existence in a Summer. This is especially true of the last brood. They are either killed by the frost or they hibernate under the earth. To destroy those that hibernate is impossible, and they must be fought as they appear.

CRANBERRY BOGS RAVAGED.

The Massachusetts Crop Seriously Threatened.

SANDWICH, Mass., July 13.—The army worm, which a few days ago was found to be ravaging the cranberry bogs in the vicinity of East Falmouth, has made its appearance on a few bogs in the cranberry-growing districts in this town, and this heretofore unknown agent of destruction will, it is predicted, cause the cranberry growers a great loss.

Appearing at this season of the year, when nearly all the bogs are in full bloom, the usual way of exterminating such pests cannot be resorted to, and unless the worms are checked at once the entire destruction of the bogs on which they appear is certain. The delicate upright branches of the cranberry vine are the parts which the army worm attacks, and they are cut off close to the top, the bogs on which the worms have appeared closely resembling a recently mown lawn. The worms have not begun to ravage garden crops or any other kind of vegetables as syet.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—The ravages of the army worms in East Hartford are so great that many farmers cut their hay Sunday. All the crop will be cut this week in order to escape the pests. The worms are working northward, and some sections of the meadows have not been visited yet. The loss so far is about one-third of the entire crop.

JAMES HOWELL AGAIN PRESIDENT.

Re-elected by the Bridge Trustees—Supt. Martin's Plaza Plans.

After many attempts the annual meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was held yesterday afternoon, and James Howell was re-elected President and J. Seaver Page Vice President. There were present at the meeting President Howell, Controller Palmer, and Seth L. Keeney of Brooklyn, and Clarence A. Henriques and Controller Fitch of this city.

After Mr. Howell and Mr. Page had been re-elected, Superintendent Martin's plan for the improvement of the plaza was considered. Mr. Martin's plan is for two tracks from Fulton Street, near Tillary Street, down Liberty Street to High Street; thence one of them curves toward the station, and is so arranged that it shall be parallel to and close alongside of the bridge station sidewalk for a distance of about 120 feet, and thence curve with a one-hundred-foot radius, running for a short distance parallel to and south of Sands Street; thence curving again with a radius of 100 feet for about 90°, and thence in a line nearly parallel with the axis of the station building until it meets or joins the second or up track on Liberty Street.

Two other tracks are provided alongside of the station building, but outside of the one just described.

By this arrangement the passengers from the Fulton Street roads will be taken directly to the station building, instead of being obliged to walk across the plaza, as they do at the present time; and by this arrangement no railroad track crosses the plaza, and a space of about 25 feet will be left on the westerly side of the railroad tracks in Liberty Street, so that vehicles going to or coming from the bridge by way of Liberty Street can by making a detour of about 50 feet cross the plaza without crossing a railroad track.

Controller Palmer favored the adoption of the plan. If adopted the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will pay $3,000 a year for the privilege of using the tracks, the tracks to become the property of the city.

Controller Fitch objected to taking immediate action on the plans, saying he did not know anything about them. He thought it was absurd for a New-York official to vote on the improvement of Brooklyn streets. He asked that the matter go over for a week to give him time to learn what he was asked to vote for.

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company presented a long document, which he said contained answers to the objections made to the use of the bridge by the elevated railroad companies. The document was received and ordered on file. This matter will be discussed at the meeting to be held next Monday, when the bridge plaza will also come up for discussion.

William J. Kelly of the United States Pneumatic Mailing and Tube Company told the Trustees that at the next meeting he intends to make a proposition for the construction of two tubes on the bridge. These tubes, he said, are to be eight inches in diameter and have a capacity for carrying 123,000 letters an hour. The cost, he said, would be about $135,000. He will present his plans and specifications at the next meeting of the Trustees.

The receipts from the bridge for the month of June were $98,146.54, divided as follows: Railroads, $90,261.27; carriageways, $7,885.27. The receipts for the month of June, 1895, were $99,260.22.

It Is Miner & Brooks Now.

Henry C. Miner and Joseph Brooks have purchased the McVicker Theatre interest in the American Theatrical Syndicate, taking all the syndicate property. The firm will be incorporated as Miner & Brooks, and will carry out, in the main, the plans outlined for the syndicate. The first two companies opening under their direction will be the organization presenting J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse's musical comedy, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Sept. 14, and E. H. Sothern's Joseph Holland, who will open on the same date at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, in "A Social Highwayman." During the Chicago engagement the Hollands will present a new play, by Henry Guy Carleton, entitled "Two Men of Business," and this, with a new play entitled "A Superfluous Husband," by Clyde Fitch and Leo Deltrichstein, will provide this organization with plenty of good material. The joint management of Miner & Brooks will not include Mr. Miner's chain of theatres, William H. Crane's next season, or the James A. Herne "Shore Acres" company.

Booked for the Ship Havel.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which will said to-morrow for Bremen, has booked among her saloon passengers Samuel A. Blatchford, the Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Dr. and Mrs. C. De W. Bridgman, L. Brewster, Richard T. Dana, George C. Flint, Ernst Fleischmann, J. Jacoby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milbank, Edward Mitchell, Dr. Arthur G. Root, C. J. Shaw, Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Sterrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest.

MORE TALK ABOUT KIOSKS

QUESTION AGAIN HEARD BY COMMITTEES OF THE ALDERMEN.

What Is Said in Favor of the Plan of Placing Stands for Ice Water, Newspapers, and the Like Under the Elevated Stairs—Arguments of Those Opposed to the Scheme—No Decision Reached—Offers Made to the City.

The kiosk was again the subject of discussion at a public hearing before the Aldermanic Committees on Streets and Law yesterday. Chairman Woodward of the Street Committee presided. There were present, besides the Chairman, Aldermen Noonan, Wund, Ware, Hall, and Randall.

The plan of the kiosks, as proposed by Leon A. Klein, were submitted to the committees. They showed a neat structure to be placed under the elevated stairways, of the full width of the stairs, and running from the base to a point where the stairs do not exceed seven feet in height. At this height there is a little platform on the stairs about four feet in length, which gives to the kiosk a good space, which affords room for news stands, telephone calls, ice-water tanks, &c.

A. L. Pincoffs, who represents Mr. Klein in the matter, said that at one of the four stairs at each station would be placed a lavatory, at another a free ice-water stand, at a third the calls for police, ambulance, &c., and at a fourth the news stand. This arrangement would allow for plenty of room for all these purposes. These conveniences are to be given to the city free. The only revenue the kiosk people will get out of the stands will be from selling space on the outside of the kiosks to advertisers. The matter of granting permits to newsdealers is to be left entirely to the Aldermen. All space for this purpose is to be given free to such newspaper dealers as the Aldermen may select.

Alderman Ware resumed his bitter attack on the scheme. He asked Mr. Pincoffs if all sorts of advertisements would be accepted and if objectionable matter would not be placed on the stands. Mr. Pincoffs said the present laws regulated the matter of objectionable advertising.

Alderman Ware said that the Heine Fountain had been rejected because it was inartistic, and he objected for the same reason to the "Kleine" ice fountains. This play on Mr. Klein's name did not bring a smile to the humid faces in the hot room.

Mr. Pincoffs said the stands would be very neat and attractive, and would add to the appearance of the streets as well as to the comfort of the public.

Assemblyman Murphy said that high legal authorities had told him the kiosks could not be erected. He opposed them, also, on grounds of healthfulness and of decency. He went into definition and cited Webster as to the meaning of "lavatory" and "kiosk." The kiosk, he said, is "a Russian roof supported by four pillars." Webster says it is "a Turkish open Summer house supported by pillars." But he objected to the kiosk, no matter what it means.

Mr. Pincoffs preferred the word "stand," as "kiosk" does not mean the sort of structure he proposes to erect.

Robert S. Graham of the Church Temperance Society said he was not interested financially in the kiosk plan, but he was interested in it from the point of view of public comfort and health. He had worked for fifteen years among the poor of the crowded tenement districts, and one of the great needs of the poor is refreshing and cool pure water throughout the hot Summer.

His society had placed free ice water in a number of places, and he knew the value of cool water that could be used freely by all the poor at all hours, Sunday and every other day. When this matter was first broached he went to Mr. Pincoffs and suggested that free ice water be put into these stands, and his suggestion had been accepted willingly and cheerfully.

In the matter of public comfort for its citizens, New-York, Mr. Graham said, is behind any large city of Europe and far behind London and Paris. This company, he said, is offering to the city free ice water, free station for ambulance calls, free lavatories, and free stands for the sale of newspapers and periodicals.

"If you gentlemen," addressing the committees, "would open 150 free ice-water fountains in the City of New-York you would do a great deal of good to the poor."

Mr. Ware asked should the opening of these free ice-water fountains be left to a private corporation or to the city.

"The difference is," said Mr. Graham, "they offer to do it, and you do not."

"But if the city should offer to do it?" asked Mr. Ware.

"That is a bird in the bush and this is a bird in hand. I should prefer the city doing it, but should take the bird in the hand rather than wait for yours in the bush."

Oswald Leuschner of Brooklyn offered $10,000 a year for the privilege of erecting hollow columns, ten feet high and three feet in diameter, under these stairways. His columns are to be used for purposes of giving general information, such as nearest police station, police district court, &c., besides having a letter box in each.

Joseph Morris, a newsdealer, spoke against the kiosks. He, together with hundreds of others, depend for their livelihood on these stands, and he feared the kiosk people would soon oust them.

J. C. Myers said he was sent by the Council of the Confederation of Good Government Clubs to oppose the disposition of the privilege in any other way than by public auction.

O. J. Gude said the franchise is a very valuable one, and he was ready to buy it for a good, substantial sum, and would supply ice water, lavatories, &c.

T. F. Martin of the Newsdealers' Association opposed the kiosk scheme. The newsdealers would prefer erecting their own stands.

The Chairman, at 3:50 o'clock, declared the hearing closed.

An executive session of the committees will be called soon to decide on their report to the Board of Aldermen.

CABLE CAR SPEED AT CURVES.

Hearing on the Subject—Mr. Vreeland to Make a Statement.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads had a public hearing yesterday on the subject of speed of cable cars at Fourteenth and Fifty-third Streets and other sharp curves. There were present Aldermen Parker, Goodman, and Hall.

The resolution introduced by Alderman Noonan, which has brought on the public discussion of the matter, was read. It provides that an ordinance be drawn by the Committee on Railroads to regulate the speed of cable cars on curves, after the subject has been discussed fully in public.

Chairman Parker ordered the reading of Alderman Hall's proposed ordinance, which provides that the cable cars shall not be run at a greater speed than four miles an hour on curves; imposes a penalty of $100 for each violation, and provides that the new law go into effect Sept. 1, 1896.

George Muller was the first to be heard. He had a patent that he had tried to get a cable company to adopt. He wanted the Board of Aldermen to help him get it introduced on the cars. It consists of a new "grip," which he claims will enable the cars to be run slowly over curves without losing hold of the cable.

Lawson N. Fuller, who drives a coach and six, said the curves would be safer if the cars went around them faster, because people would know they were coming "like thunder" and would get out of the way. There are persons who deliberately get in the way of vehicles and cars for the fun of the thing, he said, and until sense can be legislated into dunces they will be run over and knocked down, whether the cars crawl or go rapidly.

He has had men to dash under the nose of his "leaders," and then make faces at him because he had to pull himself out of his seat to save their necks.

He argued that no device could be found by which the cars could be taken slowly around the curves. "You can't shoot off a gun by degrees," he said, "and you can't turn loose the grip to go slow on these cable line curves."

President Jeroloman stated to the committee that Mr. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, had said the present speed of cable cars at Fourteenth and Fifty-third Street curves is dangerous, and he was in favor of a slow cable if one could be put in.

Chairman Parker announced that an invitation had been sent to President Vreeland to be present, but he had written that he could not attend, as he would be absent from the city. He declared the hearing adjourned until Thursday, when Mr. Vreeland will be present, and make a statement as to the position and purposes of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

QUESTION ABOUT RAISING TRACKS.

Surface Roads Object to Work Necessitated by Asphalt Paving.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works has decided to pave First Avenue, between Twenty-first and Fifty-ninth Streets, with asphalt. He has called on the Metropolitan Traction Company to raise its tracks between these streets. It is proposed to put down the asphalt on the present stone pavement.

The traction company refuses to comply with Commissioner Collis's order. It claims that the grade of a street cannot be changed without the action of the Board of Street Opening, and that the city should pay the expense if it is necessary to raise the grade of the tracks.

The Commissioner has asked the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. If the opinion favors the Commissioner's view he will at once have the tracks of the company taken up, and replace them at the company's expense.

A number of streets are to be paved or repaved with asphalt, and a question similar to the one in the present case came up a few days ago when the Forty-second Street Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Company was ordered by Mr. Collis to take up its tracks at once, or the city would do so at the expense of the company.

The department wanted to pave the Western Boulevard, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, and the surface tracks had to be raised to the new grade required by the pavement.

The Commissioner is determined to carry on the work of paving these streets with asphalt, and will proceed with his plans as soon as he gets an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

An Appeal from Canal Men.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange will be called on to consider an appeal from the canal boatmen of the State for relief from alleged "grain elevator extortions and railroad discrimination against the State grain traffic in Buffalo and in New-York." The canal carriers assert that their business is being seriously damaged by excessive charges and unjust discrimination.

HIS TRIAL NEARLY OVER

WITNESSES SEEK TO PROVE AN ALIBI FOR HERSCHKOPF.

His Wife Testifies in His Trial for Murder—She Says Her Husband Was Not Out of His Home After 11 o'Clock on the Night of the Suffolk Street Fire—Taking of Testimony Concluded—The Lawyers to Sum Up To-day.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Adolph Herschkopf for murder by arson was concluded, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the court then adjourned until to-day, when counsel on both sides will sum up.

Herschkopf is accused of being responsible for the fire at 129 Suffolk Street, early in the morning of May 31, 1894, that caused the death of Lizzie Jaeger, four years old. The work of trying to prove an alibi for him was continued yesterday.

Mrs. Rosie Feirman of 27 Willett Street was the first witness yesterday. Her head was adorned with an enormous yellow hat, and she wore earrings set with unusually large diamonds. She testified that she, her husband, and Mr. and Mrs. Herschkopf went to Coney Island on the morning of May 30, 1894. They started on their return at 8 o'clock in the evening. After taking coffee at her house, the Herschkopfs went to their home.

On cross-examination the witness said she and Herschkopf are related.

"What is the relation?" asked Assistant District Attorney Davis.

"His mother and my mother were nieces," the witness said.

Mr. Davis finally figured out that they are second cousins.

Mrs. Fannie Lefkowitch testified that she saw the defendant and his wife near her restaurant, in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, on Decoration Day, 1894. They took supper at her place, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Mrs. Herschkopf, wife of the defendant, was next called. She testified that she and her husband had two children. She said her husband was a fire-insurance adjuster and she was a dressmaker. She made about $15 a week. She never quarreled with her husband, for he was kind to her and the children.

She testified that she and her husband made a trip to Coney Island on Decoration Day, 1894. She told about getting back to the city at 8 o'clock in the evening. After leaving the Feirmans, she and her husband made a visit to a friend's house in Broome Street. They arrived at their own home at 11 o'clock, and went to bed at 12 o'clock. Her husband remained in the house all night. She and her husband were awakened soon after midnight, she said, and discovered that there was a fire in the neighborhood.

She said that she saw Max Glueckman and Shier Rosenbaum at her house some time in March, 1894. They had not been there since. She denied that they were in her house the day following the Suffolk Street fire, as they had testified. She denied that she had upbraided her husband because he was connected with the fire, or that she quarreled with him or spoke to Rosenbaum, Glueckman, Reiser, or Selzer about the fire.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Herschkopf acknowledged that two months ago Police Justice Simms bound her over to keep the peace, because of an assault on a man named Moses. She said that Moses called her bad names, and she pulled his whiskers. The cross-examination brought out nothing else of importance.

Simon Kessler of 225 Broome Street testified that on the evening of May 30, 1894, he was in the saloon of Solomon Steinrock, at 129 Suffolk Street. Max Glueckman and Shier Rosenbaum entered the saloon at 11 o'clock. They played penuchle with Kleinrock. The witness said he left the saloon at 12 o'clock. He did not see Herschkopf there.

Other witnesses testified as to the presence of Glueckman and Rosenbaum in the saloon that night.

Rebecca Danziger testified that she overheard Shier Rosenbaum say he would try to put Herschkopf in prison.

Samuel Markel said that on March 20, 1896, he received a subpœna to go to the District Attorney's office. That evening Shier Rosenbaum called on him and told him that if he swore that Herschkopf set the fire he would get a couple of dollars. The witness said he refused to swear to such a thing against Herschkopf for $5,000.

Weather Forecaster Elihu B. Dunn testified that on the night of Decoration Day, 1894, rain began to fall at 10:40 o'clock, and continued for several hours. This contradicted the evidence of several witnesses for the defense.

Court was then adjourned until to-day.

Fort Washington Park Awards.

William W. MacFarland, William B. Ellison, and Matthew Chalmers, Commissioners appointed by the court to appraise the value of the lands taken by the city for the Fort Washington Park, filed their report in the County Clerk's office on July 10. They have awarded for the property taken $804,808.20. The highest valuation put upon the property by the owners' experts was $1,548,183, and the lowest valuation, by their experts, was $1,301,990.21. The highest valuation testified to by the city's experts was $742,055.72. In percentages, the awards are about 52 per cent. of the claimants' highest valuation and 62 per cent. of their lowest valuation.

NEAGOE:

A STORY OF THE SALT MINES.

By "CARMEN SYLVA."

(Queen of Roumania.)

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SYNOPSIS.

Vlad is a life convict in the salt mines of Roumania, having, as a young man, slain his master, who had had his sister whipped to death. To the same mines is brought Sandule, who is the lover of Vlad's daughter, Neagoe, and who has stabbed a youth who had reproached her with being a convict's daughter. Vlad and Sandule become acquainted. The same day the Prince and Princess of Wallachia visit the mines, and in honor of their visit some of the convicts are set free, among whom is Vlad. He bids farewell to Sandule, and returns to his native village. There he finds Neagoe, whose mother has died, and who is leading the life of a drudge. She joins him and they become strolling musicians.

PART III.

So Vlad and his daughter, Neagoe, set off together, as if that were the proper thing for them to do. They had scarcely left the village when a woman knocked at the window of Neagoe's stepfather's house, who, thinking it was Neagoe, began to upbraid her, calling out: "Make haste and put the 'mamaliga on to boil, thou accursed good-for-nothing! thou murderer's cub! Come quickly, or I will break thy bones"; then rushed to the door, clenching a piece of wood in his hands, an angry frown on his red face.

The woman who knocked at the window cried out: "Hold hard, my man! don't scold Neagoe, or uselessly infuriate yourself, for she has gone beyond your reach."

"She is gone! and where to, neighbor?"

"She has gone out into the wide world in company with a thin, wizened old man, who told her that he was her father, Vlad, from the salt mines. He asked her of Florica, and of his home, and of his son Radu." The man seemed struck dumb with alarm, while the woman continued: "Why art thou so afraid? for sure it was no ghost, but Vlad himself. Vasilica's mother remembered him immediately."

After the stepfather had somewhat recovered himself, they asked him if he wished Neagoe brought back forcibly, but he answered that he never wished to see her again.

Soon many persons congregated together, both young and old; the women—already fatigued with their day's labor—could with difficulty pacify the children, who cried for Neagoe. Then they all gossipped together, and agreed that she was quite right to go away, for her stepfather scolded her, and often he even beat her, after he had put her mother under ground. The affair with Sandule also had made him very angry.

Meanwhile Neagoe and Vlad were far away on their tramp. As yet they had not spoken a word of Sandule, for each was afraid to mention him.

That night they slept in the open air, for Vlad said that he preferred it so, as he had not seen the sky above, or breathed free, fresh air for so long a time. Neagoe sat all night with her arms clasping her knees. She thought, and thought again, of Sandule. What had become of him? Where had they taken him? He was so young, so handsome, surely no one would judge him harshly. The magistrates would understand that he had been provoked and was in a violent passion, and that he had not intended to kill the boy.

And in this same way had Neagoe passed her nights since Sandule had been condemned.

Vlad watched her and heard her heavy sighs; he regretted that he could give her no consolation; he felt that she could have no respect for him, for the wife who had forgotten him and taken another husband could but have spoken ill of him to their daughter.

At length weary of the prolonged silence, Vlad said: "Art thou sorry, girl, that thou hast come with me?"

"Am I sorry? No! indeed, I thank God that I am free, and that no one in the village knows where to find me."

At length the day broke, the larks sang their joyful song, the sun rose in its solemn splendor.

"Dost thou know, child, that I see the sun rise to-day for the first time in sixteen years? Dost thou hear that lark, Neagoe? Thou, who art burned by the rays of the sun, know'st not how hard it is to be deprived of light and fresh air!"

Vlad's pale lips smiled, and his wan face brightened. Neagoe trembled, and heavy tears rose to her eyelashes, which she raised to let fall again, like wings, to prevent the tears from escaping.

"Father, I wish to ask thee something," she said at last.

The old man listened, expecting to hear her speak of Sandule.

"Wilt thou tell me for what thou wert condemned?"

"Has no one, then, told thee?"

"No one."

"They have left thee to believe, then, that I was an every-day murderer?"

She sighed assent.

"Yes, child, I committed murder, but it was for the sake of an innocent girl."

Before Neagoe's eyes passed the vision of Sandule's crim the meadows and the forests seemed to be turning round with her; she listened to her father's story, and when he had finished, she remained silent. Her eyes had grown deep as night, so dark was the shade thrown on them by her long lashes, and there were such hard lines around her mouth that she looked ten years older; still, she did not like to open her heart to her father.

In a hamlet through which they had passed, Vlad had sold some trifling articles which he had carved from the rock salt and from morsels of wood during his leisure hours by the feeble light of his small lamp. With the money which they produced he purchased a set of bagpipes, intending to earn a living for himself and his daughter by playing upon them from place to place.

Thus they wandered, and when they reached a village Vlad played the "Hora," and the villagers danced to it. Afterward sometimes Neagoe would sing some of their pathetic national songs. Occasionally she met with work in the fields, then her poor old father rested quietly near her. She never complained, though often she knew not if they would have bread for the morrow. They lived from hand to mouth like beggars, and, when Vlad pitied his daughter, she shrugged her shoulders, saying: "It is better thus than being at home."

She Listened to Her Father.

It chanced one day that they reached a large village, which had evidently put on a festive attire; its flags and garlands showed signs of a coming wedding. Everywhere were people in motion, and especially at the innkeeper's, opposite the church.

Vlad sat himself down in the churchyard, on a fallen stone across, while Neagoe stood near to him, frowning at all these preparations, the garlands and the streaming ribbons, and thinking of the last wedding "Hora" at which she had been present. Then she asked him in a low voice:

"Can one be sent to Slanic for murdering another person by accident?"

Vlad looked calmly at her. "Yes, my daughter," he said. Then he continued: "Neagoe, I have seen thy Sandule!"

"Thou hast seen him?" she shrieked, then fell on her knees at her father's feet.

Vlad made no attempt to console her. At last she raised her head.

"Father, didst thou see my Sandule in those mines?"

"I did, my child; he is a good fellow, and he thinks but of his sweetheart. From his own words I gathered that he spoke of thee!"

"And thou camest away, and left him there?"

"Alas! my daughter, one does not go in and out of the salt mines at one's own will!"

"Thou left him there;" she repeated, for she could not banish the thought from her mind.

"He is but young, hardly more than a boy! Perhaps they will have pity on him."

"Were not you young also?"

"No! for I was married, and I had children, and I planned, and I lay in wait for the man whom I killed, whereas Sandule committed murder in a moment of fury and excitement."

"'Twas for me, for me, that he killed him," moaned Neagoe.

She crossed her hands over her shoulders, and rocked herself to and fro, tormented by grief.

Soon they saw a crowd of youths coming toward them, dressed in their gayest holiday clothing—shirts of dazzling whiteness, thickly worked with colored thread at the bottom, the chest, and the sleeves; their hats, with streamers of many-hued ribbons, were decked with flowers. They were gay and full of fun.

"Listen to me, thou old man with the bagpipe! I pray thee come hither, for we must, at any rate, wait until the bride shows herself! Come, play us something; and your pretty lass, can she sing us a song?"

Neagoe nodded her head in assent.

Vlad began at once to play, so that the girl might have time to recover her self-possession, but the youths clamored for her song. In a sweet, touching voice she sang thus

> Night is fled,
> With bitter tears I greet the day,
> For cold is the pillow on which I dream,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EARLY DEMAND FOR SECURITIES SUCCEEDED BY FREE OFFERINGS.

Gold Losses and Political Uncertainty Induce Declining Prices for Securities—Withdrawals from the Treasury, Coupled with Higher Rate for Exchange Excite Fear of Continued Gold Shipments to Europe.

MONDAY—P. M.

Indications this evening that operators thought the silver scare had worked all the immediate damage to be expected, gave impulse to prices for a few active stocks, and under their leadership the market opened with a show of steadiness. It held only until the first demand was satisfied. Then causes that have operated recently toward depression became moderately assertive, and the market softened. There was not enough activity for aggressive selling on short account, but the course of prices showed plainly that Saturday's rally had been due to covering, and that the short interest furnished to-day's market with the little animation it displayed.

Operators had to get along without London, owing to the beginning of settlements there. That cause alone always contributes to dullness. Apprehension of gold shipments was another influence that counted against recovery. Announcement of withdrawals from the depleted Treasury for shipment to-morrow, along with gold withdrawn last week, encouraged sales of securities rather than purchases. Comment was at once heard that additional withdrawals might be expected. An advance in the rate of sterling exchange heightened this prospect, and, if it did not increase timidity, it at least had the effect of restraining purchases on long account.

Political uncertainty also deterred buyers. Opinion in the financial district is general that the only sensible and effective course for sound-money voters will be to mass themselves against the candidate of the Chicago platform. It is not understood by the average operator how gold men can differ on that proposition. The fact of discussion and the reports of an intended conference regarding it are hardly comprehended by those out of politics, who had looked for prompt and outspoken declarations by the Democratic leaders. While operators concede that the politicians know best what to do in such a case, the hesitancy now manifested is working against the market. Declines for the day were quite substantial, and they extended through the active list.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent., for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $69,030,589; balances, $3,843,594; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $434,945.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69. There were sales of 25,000 ounces at 68⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,042,279
Imports for same period	19,538,956
Net exports	$22,508,323
Net exports to date, 1895	7,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,609,073

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio 6s, Series A	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	2

DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio, gen. 4½s	1
Dul. & Man. 1st Dakota	1
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t.r.	1
Wheel & L. E. con.	2½
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	2
Alls. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s, 1925, declined ½, while the 5s, registered, advanced ⅛.

The sales were $20,000 4s, 1925 coupon, at 116@115¾; $11,000 do., registered, at 115¾, $21,000 5s, registered, at 112½, and $1,000 do., coupon, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	108½	109
4s r., 1925	115½	116
4s, c., 1925	115½	116
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	112¾
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	310	Mechanics'	185
Am. Exchange	169¾	Mercantile	150
Broadway	225	Merchants'	132
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants' Exch.	110
Central National	120	Metropolis	410
Chemical	4,000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	National Union	202½
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	180
Commerce	208½	New-York	230
Continental	132	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bk N. A.	130
East River	125	Park	280
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Republic	146
Fourth National	173	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	96
German-American	112	State of New-York	105¼
Hanover	310	Third National	103
Imp. & Traders'	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	111½
Manhattan	207		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: New-York Central, 1¼, to 99; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 96; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 62⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 7⅜. Declined: Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77⅛; and Erie, first preferred, ⅛, to 34⅜. Erie sold at 15⅝, and Atchison at 14⅝. British consols were unchanged for money at 113⅝, and 1-16 higher for the account at 113⅝.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway gives notice that 98 per cent. of the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the company has been deposited with the Reorganization Committee. It has been found necessary to modify the proposed plan of reorganization, and copies of the same, as modified, may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Company. Bondholders not satisfied with this modified plan may withdraw their bonds within thirty days from July 10. As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the receiver will be discharged.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145¾	145¾	145	145	..	140	150	50
American Cotton Oil pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	-1	45	46	150
American Express	112	112	112	112	..	100	112	4
*American Sugar Refineries	111	111	106¾	106¾	-2¾	105½	106¾	36,882
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101½	101¾	101¼	101½	+¾	101	101½	200
American Tobacco	82¼	82¼	81¼	81¼	-¾	81¼	82	7,955
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	14½	14½	14½	14½	-¾	13½	15½	1,757
At., Top. & S. F. pf	30¼	30¼	19¾	19¾	-¾	19½	20¾	850
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	-¼	17	17¾	100
*Bay State Gas	20	20	19½	19½	-1½	19	21	800
Brooklyn Union Gas	80	80	80	80	-1	83½	90	100
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	-⅜	21	21⅜	115
Canada Southern	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	-¼	46	46¾	141
Central Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	-¾	15½	16	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14½	14	14	..	14	14¼	870
Chicago & Alton	155	155	155	155	..	156	160	5
Chicago Gas	90	90¾	87¾	88	-1⅝	88	88¾	9,080
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	73½	73½	71¾	71¾	-1½	71¾	71¾	11,080
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100¾	98¾	98¾	-1½	98¾	98¾	2,095
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	-1⅝	74¾	74¾	21,755
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pf	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	..	127¼	128¼	110
Chic., Rock Island & Pac	64	64	62¾	62¾	-1⅝	62¾	63¾	6,208
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	..	28	28¾	800
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	¾	¾	¾	¾	-¼	..	..	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	20	20	-1¼	20	21	600
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Tol.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	-¼	16¾	17	500
Con. Gas Company	158	158	153½	153½	-4½	152	153	780
Delaware & Hudson	134	134	132½	132½	-1½	132	133	620
Delaware, Lack. & West	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	+½	155	157¼	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	58	58	58	58	..	58	60	100
Dis. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd	14¾	14¾	13¼	13¼	-½	13⅜	13¾	2,245
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+¾	97	100	100
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼	14¼	14¾	230
Erie 1st pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	-1	33½	34½	100
General Electric	26½	26¾	25¾	25½	-1⅝	25¾	26	2,675
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	..	93¾	94½	110
Laclede Gas	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+¼	22	23	500
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	16¾	17¼	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	69¼	69¼	69	69	-½	68¾	69¼	200
Lake Shore	148¾	148¾	147	147	+¼	147	148	271
Long Island	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¼	+¾	74	76	550
Louisville & Nashville	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	-1¼	48¾	48¼	5,521
Louis., New-Albany & Chic	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛	7¼	8¼	100
Louis., N. A. & C., pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	-⅛	16	18	100
Manhattan Con.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	-1⅝	96¾	97	6,600
*Metropolitan Traction	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+1¾	100	101¼	101
Michigan Central	93	94	93	94	..	92½	94	31
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+2½	40	41	100
Minnesota Iron	61	61	61	61	-1½	60	62½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11	11	11	11	..	11¼	11¾	300
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22	22¼	21½	21⅝	-⅞	21¼	21¾	720
Missouri Pacific	21¾	21¾	20½	20½	-1	20¾	20¾	2,135
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	17	18	..	18	19	400
*National Lead Company	23	23	22	22	+¼	21¾	22	350
National Lead Company pf	86	86	85¼	85¼	+¼	84½	85½	200
National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	..	16	18	100
New-Jersey Central	101¾	102	100¾	100¾	-⅜	100¾	101	1,020
New-York Central	95	95	94½	94½	+⅝	94¾	95¼	276
N. Y., Sus. & West	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	8	8½	200
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	22	22	22	22	..	21½	22	100
Norfolk & West., 2d in. pd	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..	11	12½	10
North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛	4¾	4¾	100
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¼	7½	8	100
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd	16¼	16¼	16	16	..	16	16¼	233
Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¼	13¾	14	100
Pacific Mail	23	23	22	22	-1⅛	21½	22	500
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	14½	14½	13¾	13½	-¾	13½	14	1,900
Pullman Pal. Car Company	147½	149	147½	149	-1	148	150	260
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	38¾	38¾	..	37⅞	38¼	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124	+3	120	126	100
Southern Pacific	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛	18½	19	300
Southern Railway	9	9	8¾	8¾	-⅛	8¾	8¾	650
Southern Railway pf	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	-⅝	24¾	25¼	1,584
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21¼	21¾	20¾	20¾	-⅞	20½	20¾	4,200
Texas Pacific	7	7	7	7	..	7	7¼	200
Union Pacific, t. r.	7	7	6¾	6¾	+⅛	6¾	6¾	520
United States Cordage	4½	4½	4½	4½	-⅛	4½	4¾	100
United States Cordage pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	-½	8¼	9	100
*United States Leather	7	7	6¾	6¾	..	6¾	7	200
*United States Leather pf	57	57	55	55¼	-2	55	55½	5,930
United States Rubber	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	16¾	18	100
United States Rubber pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	..	73½	74	100
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛	6¼	6¾	100
Wabash pf	16¼	16¼	16	16	-⅛	16	16½	810
Western Union Telegraph	83	83	81½	81½	-1¾	81½	81¾	4,507
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾	-½	8¾	8¾	6,050
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+¾	31½	33	100
Total sales								159,578

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	-⅜	68⅝	69	25,000

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000	112	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 3,000	95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 14,000	..	Minn & St L con 5s 3,000	99¾
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s 10,000	78¼	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 21,000	81
20,000	78	5,000	81¼
12,000	77½	3,000	81⅝
8,000	77⅜	5,000	81½
5,500	77½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
5,000	77¾	1,000	55¾
adjustment 4s 10,000	38¾	Mob & Ohio new 6s 1,000	117½
5,000	38½	N Y, C & St L 4s 5,000	103
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 4,000	117	Nor Pac cons 6s Trust Co certfs assented 5,000	45½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 12,000	105¾	Nor Pac Terminal 1st 1,000	105½
2,000	106	Oreg Imp Co con 5s Trust Co certfs 5,000	12½
Cent Pac 6s 1898 1,000	100½	5,000	12
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 1,000	118	Oregon Imp 1st 3,000	81
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000	72	Oregon R & Nav 1st 1,000	71½
1,000	71½	Oregon R & Nav 1st 1,000	108
Ches & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s 2,000	94½	Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s Trust Co certfs 1,000	61½
Ches & Ohio cons 5s 2,000	107½	Oregon Short Line 6s 4,000	110
Chicago & Erie 1st 7,000	107½	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 2d installment paid 10,000	30½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 6,000	44¼	Phil & Reading gen 4s Tr Co cts assented 2,000c	76¼
5,000	44	3,000b3	76⅝
Chic & Northwestern 25 year deb 5s 1,000	104½	1,000	76⅝
Chic, R I & P ext 5s Registered 5,000	100⅝	7,000	76
Col & Ninth Av 1st 9,000	115¼	Pitts C, C & St L 4½s Series B 2,000	111
Del & Waco 1st 5s 2,000	77	Rio Grande W'n 1st 2,000	73½
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Co certfs with stamped 1,000	80¼	St L & A T H 1st 5s 3,000	105¼
5,000	80	St L & Iron Mt 5s 3,000	75
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 25,000	108	St L & S W 2d inc 11,000	27
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 2,000	106	Sciota Val & N E 4s 7,000	80
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000	91	South Pac of Cal 5s consolidated 10,000	91⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	63¾	Southern R'y 1st 5s 1,000	89
Gal, Har & San An Div & Pac 1st 5s 7,000	90¾	10,000	88¾
6,000	90½	2,000	88½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 3,000	87	9,000	88¾
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 20,000	108½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	84¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000	69½	Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	18¾
7,000	69¼	Third Av 1st 5s 5,000	119½
Ill Cent sterling 5s 15,000	92½	Tol & O C 5s, W'n div 5,000b3	107½
Laclede Gas L Co 1st 6, 1st 5s 4,000	93	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	23½
L, S & M So 2d Coup 1,000	118	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000c	105¾
Long Island G M 4s 2,000	92½	5,000s15F	105¾
Louisville & Nashville N O & Mob 2d 5,000	100	1,000	105¾
Louisville & Nashville Nashville & Dec 1st 10,000	109½	1,000	106
Metropolitan Elev 1st 30,000	117¼	Wabash Deb, Series B 20,000	24½
11,000	117⅞	West Shore gtd 4s 2,000	104½
Mil & St Paul Southern Minn Div 10,000	115	Registered 9,000	103½
4,000	114½	1,000	103⅝
Mil & St P 7s gold 10,000	127½	1,500	103¾
		W U Col Trust 5s 1,000	104½
		Wheel & L E con 4s 8,000	80
		Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs 7,000	32½
		5,000	32
Total sales			$562,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The local market today was dull and reactionary. It opened with some realizing in the traction stocks, and in the afternoon the same character of selling extended to the balance of the list, causing final sales to be at bottom prices. Important changes to-day in the tractions show a decline of 1¼ in Philadelphia, 1¼ in Union bonds, ⅝ in Union stock, and ¼ in Metropolitan. The industrials closed at declines of 1 point in Welsbach, ⅞ in Pennsylvania Heat preferred, ⅝ in Pennsylvania Heat common, and ¼ in Storage common and United Gas Improvement. The close was barely steady. The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts, increase, $139,000; reserve, decrease, $310,000; due from other banks, decrease, $575,000; due to other banks, decrease, $116,000; deposits, decrease, $903,000; circulation, decrease, $23,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	17	17¼
Cambria	39	40	39	40
Choctaw	5¾	6	5¾	6¼
Con. Trac. stock	22	25	22	25
Electric Storage	25	25½	25¾	26¼
Electric Storage pf.	27	28	27½	29
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅝	¼	¼
Hestonville	..	52½	..	52¾
Hestonville pf	61	65	..	61
Hunt. & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	52¾	..	52¾	..
Indianapolis	..	..	..	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	..	..	21½
Lehigh Navigation	42	43	42	43
Lehigh Valley	32	32½	32	33
Metropolitan Trac.	100¼	100¾	100¾	101¼
Northern Central	68½	..	69	70
Northern Pacific	7½	8	7¾	8
Northern Pacific pf.	15¾	16½	15½	..
Pennsylvania	52¾	53	52¾	53
Penn. L. H. & P.	12¾	12⅞	13¼	13½
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	16¾	17	17¼	17⅝
Penn. Steel	25	26	25	26
Penn. Steel pf.	..	58	..	58
Philada. Traction	69	69¼	70¼	70¾
Phil. & Erie	..	18	..	18
Reading	6¾	6¾	7 1-16	7⅛
Union Trac., $10 pd	13¾	14	14½	14⅝
United Cos. of N. J	237¼	237¾	237½	238
United Gas Imp.	67	67¼	67¼	67½
W. N. Y. & Penn.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Welsbach	40	40¼	40¾	41¼
Welsbach of Canada	2	2½	2	2¼
Welsbach Com.	19	19	19¼	19½
Welsbach Com. pf.	60	..	64	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	80	77	80
N. J. Con. 5s	81	81½	81	81½
Newark Pass. 5s	100½	101½	100¾	101
People's Trac. 5s	94½	95½	95¼	96
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	73¼	73½	73¼	73⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	111	111	108¾	108¾	13,380
Am. Tobacco	62½	62½	61¾	61¾	1,270
At., T. & S. F.	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	410
At., T. & S. F. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20
Chicago Gas	60	60	57¾	57¾	1,250
C., R. I. & Pac.	64	64	62¾	62¾	2,780
Chi. B. & Q.	73⅝	73⅝	71¾	71¾	5,070
C., M. & St. P.	75¾	75¾	74¼	74¾	12,480
Cent. of N. J.	101	101	101	101	10
Chi. & North.	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Del., L. & W.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	10
Gen. Electric	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	25¾	340
Louis. & Nash.	49½	49½	48¼	48⅝	2,810
Manhattan	98¾	98¾	97¼	97¼	200
Mo. Pacific	21¾	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	120
P. & R., 2d in. pd.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	280
Southern Ry. pf.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	50
Tenn. C. & I.	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅝	210
U. S. Leather pf.	57½	57¾	54½	55	390
Wabash pf.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	20
West. Union	82⅝	82⅝	81¾	81¾	810
Total					41,400

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	78	78	78	78	$7,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	81	81	81	81	5,000
Phil. & R. gen.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	5,000
Total					$17,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Crown Point	.48	.48	.48	.48	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
C. C. Cripple Con.	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Standard	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Total					1,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56⅝	56⅞	55⅞	55⅝	581,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Contrary to the closing Saturday, the market opened rather soft to-day. Insiders were called on again in the afternoon to support West Chicago, some of which sold at par. But for timely support it would undoubtedly have sold below par. Diamond Match and Biscuit failed to attract interest, the former selling at 223⅝ to 223¼; the latter was traded in in a small way at 92 to 92½. Clearings were $14,076,760 and New-York exchange was 80c discount. Money loaned at 5 per cent. on call and 5@6½ per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	32	34	*35	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	60	63	60	..
Chi. Brew & Malt pf.	..	87	86	88
Chicago P. & P. Co.	34	36	34	36
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	48	49	48	49
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	2¼	3	2¼	5
Chi. City Railway	*217	..	*217	..
Chicago Telephone	170	171	170	171½
Diamond M. of Ill.	*223¼	..	*222¾	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*20⅞	..	*21½	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*17	..	17	18¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	38	..	..	39
New-York Biscuit	*92¼	..	*92¼	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	235	237	236½	..
National Railway	..	100	..	100
Street's West S. C. L.	14	14¼	13½	14¾
West Chi. St. R. R.	*100	..	101	102
Western Stone	*60	..	60	..

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99	98½	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	62	64	62	64
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	38	..	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100	..	100	..
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	..	88½	88½	89½
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	80	80½	..	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	72	74	..	78½
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	64	65	100	65
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	..	..	..	..
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	105	103½	103¾
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	102½	..	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98⅝	99¼	..	99¼

*Sales.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	..
American Bank Note	..	50
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Sugar Refinery	205	206
American Typefounders'	4¾	5¼
American Typefounders' pf.	24	28
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	104¼	105½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	194	197
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 6s	5	7
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	106½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	56	..
*Central & South American Tel.	..	110
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits 10 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.
REORGANIZATION.
Notice is hereby given that 98 per cent. of the entire issue of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company has been deposited with the Reorganization Committee subject to the provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement.
The committee find it necessary in consequence of the action of this year's crop of cereals along the entire line to modify the proposed plan of reorganization as follows: Instead of paying one past due 3 per cent. coupon in cash, include other coupons with the one of four past due coupons, which are to be paid in the preferential dividend stock.
Any bondholder who is not satisfied with this modified plan may withdraw his bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company within thirty days from July 10th, upon surrender of his certificate and the payment of $5.00 per bond for expenses incurred, as provided in the Bondholders' Agreement.
As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the Receiver will be discharged and assented bonds will be returned to the depositors, who will at the same time receive the stock and interest payment to which under the plan of reorganization they are entitled.
A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization will be mailed to all known holders of Trust Company's Certificates of bonds deposited. Copies may be had on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, or to Room 218 No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.
G. M. DODGE,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburg and Connellsville
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement in respect to the extension of the above Bonds.
The privileges, in connection herewith, offered by the Bankers, will EXPIRE ON JULY 15, 1896.
The Circular, in respect to said extension, will be forwarded to holders sending their addresses to the undersigned.

Speyer & Co., Vermilye & Co.,
30 Broad Street. Nassau & Pine Sts.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.
The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, secured by Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.
WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William Street,
New-York, July 8th, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.
Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1896.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, July 13, 1896.
80TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date.
C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1896.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 1st. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR THE SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
E. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$12,000 Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds, 1942, guar.
$1,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chic. R. R. (Chic. & Ind. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds, 1911.
(By order of Administrator.)
11 shares Texas and Pacific Ry.
$110.26 Texas & Pac. Ry. 2d Mtge. Bd. scrip.
200 shares Excelsior Water and Mining Co.
125 shares Deadwood-Terra Mining Co.
56 shares Boston Land Co.
(For the account and risk of W. B. Hutchinson.)
500 shares Continental Match Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shares McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
15 shares Franklin National Bank.
100 shares Ramapo Water Co., Certf. No. 4.
$3,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds, 1901.
25 shares Real Estate Trust Co.
10 shares Real Estate Trust Co.
100 shares American Bank Note Co.
$20,000 The Marietta Run Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1913, March, 1895, coup.
$10,000 Manhattan Railway Co. 4 p. c. Cons. Bds.
16 shares Corn Exchange Bank.
$1,000 Fulton Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$55,000 United States Currency 6s, due 1899.
25 shares People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
30 shares Murray Hill Bank.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, July 14, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$70,000 St. Louis, Avoyelles & Southwestern Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1925. April, 1896, coupons attached.
3,000 shares St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Co., $100 each.
50 shares American Express Co. $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF three thirty-inch torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, exclusive of sea-stores, and of the ordnance and ordnance outfit of all kinds which, however, will be fitted and secured in place by the contractors, of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Torpedo Boats Nos. 9, 10, and 11—three torpedo boats to have a maximum speed of not less than thirty knots an hour, and Torpedo Boats Nos. 12 to 21—ten, or fewer, torpedo boats of two types, as per type 1 to have a speed of not less than twenty knots an hour, and those of type 2 to have a speed of not less than twenty-two and one-half knots an hour. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractors. The thirty-knot boats and the twenty-two and one-half-knot boats are to be constructed in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications, the general plans of a vessel of the latter kind may be examined a' the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and plans of the machinery of such a vessel may be had on application to the Bureau of Steam Engineering; the twenty-knot boats will be built in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications or with those prepared by the department as the Secretary of the Navy may deem most advantageous, all subject to the conditions stated in the "Circular defining the chief characteristics of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy," approved by the Secretary of the Navy on the 17th day of June, 1896. Copies of this circular can be obtained on application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of the vessels of Type 1 (the smaller boats (twenty-two knots) may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. Forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contracts for the vessels will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after Aug. 1, 1896, on application to the Navy Department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed, the thirty-knot boats within eighteen months, and the others within one year from date of contract, and payments under the contracts will be made on the former mentioned vessels in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in five monthly instalments, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which ten per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. It is intended to construct three or more vessels of Type 1, those having a speed of twenty knots, and one or more of Type 2, those having a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots. Bidders are invited to name the price at which they will build one, two, or three boats, in order that contract may, if necessary, be awarded to one bidder for one, two, or three such vessels. Every successful bidder will be required to show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months from date of contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance, in the United States, of the work which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contracts and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of their proposals, the amount of such check must be at least five per cent. of the amount of the bid, but bidders including more than one vessel in their proposals will not be required to submit therewith a certified check exceeding in amount the sum of $20,000. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted, will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Contracts will be made separately for each vessel, and every bidder whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Torpedo Boats." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, July 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened July 21, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, July 21, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brooms, brushes, screws, flax twine, lumber, drills, iron, steel, brass, packing, alcohol, red lead, white lead, white zinc, brown zinc, paints, grease, tallow, concentrated lye, shellac, varnishes, linseed oil, sperm oil, lard oil, brass pipe and fittings, flies, tools, laundry soap, beeswax waste, silk laces, twill, button-hole twist spool cotton, flannel, cotton duck, ivory buttons, jack knives, and tea. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all or none. Payment will be made by the Pay Department, reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—West Point, N. Y., July 13, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, August 13, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such Forage and Straw required during fiscal year 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JULY 10TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) August 10th, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here 5,000 feet 2½-inch rubber hose, with couplings. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Rubber Hose," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

New-York is the Money Centre
of the United States.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
is the Financial advertising medium read by Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. People read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

UNSETTLED AND IRREGULAR MARKETS, WITH SPECULATION LIGHT.

Business Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm and Quiet—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Active and Unsettled at Lower Prices—Coffee Quiet and Easier.

Grain prices were higher early in the day owing to the moderate Russian shipments and better Western markets, but the increased stocks and supplies caused a break, and the close was about steady at hardly changed prices from Saturday. Provisions were dull and offered freely at lower prices. Coffee was lower and very quiet. Cotton was active and much lower on free local offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¾@ 20¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania, X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	4.00 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4¾@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8½@ 7
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	2.95 @ 2.97½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@1c, on better cables, light shipments from Russia, better Western markets, and a decrease of 2,240,000 bushels on passage, with local shorts covering; declined ⅞c on increased stocks and visible supply, with late foreign selling; closing steady at ½c decline to ⅛c advance, with a fairly active trade....Spot was neglected and held at ¼@½c advance, without sales....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 106,879 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 158,706 bushels; receipts, 90,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 208,444 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 7,607 bushels, or to 2,291,291 bushels (no contract red and 884,481 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 24,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed an increase of 22,000 bushels, or to 47,220,000 bushels, against 41,258,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@¾c, on firmer cables, better West, local covering, and a decrease of 400,000 bushels on passage; declined ¼@⅜c, on realizing, closing firm at ⅛@¼c advance, in a moderately active trade....Spot was ¼c higher and in light demand. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½c over September, free on board, and 8,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 33½c, delivered....Receipts, 63,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 103,063 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,390 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 22,075 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 49,794 bushels, or to 2,415 bushels, (80,556 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 88,000 bushels, or to 9,188,000 bushels, against 6,882,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼c, with the West, and lost ¼c, on local realizing, closing steady at ⅛c advance, with a slow trade....Spot were less active and ⅛c higher, with shippers taking 45,000 bushels white, mostly at 22c, and 79,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22c for 2,000 bushels. No. 3 white at 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 22½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 20½c. No. 2 mixed, 20½@20¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 19¼c; rejected mixed, 18½c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¼@21¾c for 3,000 bushels; track mixed, 20@22¼c; track white, 22@25¼c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 100,258,300 bushels; exports, 282,800 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 43,908 bushels, or to 1,741,037 bushels, (414,434 bushels No. 2 white and 254,307 bushels No. 2 mixed.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 320,000 bushels, or to 5,228,000 bushels, against 5,632,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	60⅞@61¼	60⅞
August	1,035,000	61¾@62 7-16	61¾
September	1,745,000	61¾@62 7-16	61¾
December	315,000	63½@64⅜	63½
Total	2,080,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	..	.. @ ..	32⅝
September	160,000	33¼@33⅝	33½
October	20,000	33½@33¾	33⅝
Total	180,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	..	.. @ ..	20¾
August	20,000	20¼@20⅝	20¼
September	55,000	20⅛@20¼	20⅛
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Market weak at the recent decline, with demands moderate. Sales, 11,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,250 bbls patents and 2,100 bbls clear, at quotations; 400 bbls Spring straights, at $3.25, 500 bbls bakers' at $2.90, 1,700 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.50, 800 bbls patents at $3.80, 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.55, and 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.60.... Arrivals, 7,425 bbls and 10,580 sacks; exports, 9,885 bbls and 13,030 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 39,465 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; Western quoted at 32c, cost, freight and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38½@39c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and weak at 79c cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were 625 bbls crime yellow sold at 24½c, the reduced price noted through last week. Offers to sell further at 24½c fail to bring out buying orders. Cables to the Continent offered refusals at a 5@10c point in order more to test the situation there, bring dull responses, and indicate that the foreign markets feel convinced that a more important effect upon values in this country must result from the situation of stocks and the general depression and relative low prices of competing products. Off yellow was nominally 24c. White at 27c; crude oil in barrels at 20@20½c....LINSEED was in moderate demand and 2c lower; quoted at 33c for American, 35c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 40@41c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 13.—Oil closed at $1.10; Standard's price, $1.13.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were weak most of the day, and closed at the lowest, with declines of 12½@25c on better cables, light shipments from Russia, better Western markets, and a decrease of 2,240,000 bushels on passage, with local shorts covering; declined ⅞c on increased stocks and visible supply, with late foreign selling; closing steady at ½c decline to ⅛c advance, with a fairly active trade....Spot was neglected and held at ¼@½c advance, without sales....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 106,879 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 158,706 bushels; receipts, 90,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 208,444 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 7,607 bushels, or to 2,291,291 bushels (no contract red and 884,481 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 24,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed an increase of 22,000 bushels, or to 47,220,000 bushels, against 41,258,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@¾c, on firmer cables, better West, local covering, and a decrease of 400,000 bushels on passage; declined ¼@½c, on realizing, closing firm at ⅛@¼c advance, in a moderately active trade....Spot was ¼c higher and in light demand. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½c over September, free on board, and 8,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 33½c, delivered....Receipts, 63,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 103,063 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,390 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 22,075 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 49,794 bushels, or to 2,415 bushels, (80,556 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 88,000 bushels, or to 9,188,000 bushels, against 6,882,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼c, with the West, and lost ¼c, on local realizing, closing steady at ⅛c advance, with a slow trade....Spot were less active and ⅛c higher, with shippers taking 45,000 bushels white, mostly at 22c, and 79,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22c for 2,000 bushels. No. 3 white at 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 22½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 20½c. No. 2 mixed, 20½@20¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 19¼c; rejected mixed, 18½c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¼@21¾c for 3,000 bushels; track mixed, 20@22¼c; track white, 22@25¼c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 100,258,300 bushels; exports, 282,800 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 43,908 bushels, or to 1,741,037 bushels, (414,434 bushels No. 2 white and 254,307 bushels No. 2 mixed.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 320,000 bushels, or to 5,228,000 bushels, against 5,632,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	60⅞@61¼	60⅞
August	1,035,000	61¾@62 7-16	61¾
September	1,745,000	61¾@62 7-16	61¾
December	315,000	63½@64⅜	63½
Total	2,080,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	..	.. @ ..	32⅝
September	160,000	33¼@33⅝	33½
October	20,000	33½@33¾	33⅝
Total	180,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	..	.. @ ..	20¾
August	20,000	20¼@20⅝	20¼
September	55,000	20⅛@20¼	20⅛
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—Market weak at the recent decline, with demands moderate. Sales, 11,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,250 bbls patents and 2,100 bbls clear, at quotations; 400 bbls Spring straights, at $3.25, 500 bbls bakers' at $2.90, 1,700 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.50, 800 bbls patents at $3.80, 2,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.55, and 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.60.... Arrivals, 7,425 bbls and 10,580 sacks; exports, 9,885 bbls and 13,030 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 39,465 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; Western quoted at 32c, cost, freight and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38½@39c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and weak at 79c cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unsettled, closing barely steady at 5@10 points decline, while Hamburg was ⅛@½ pfennig up, and local longs free sellers....Spot Rio dull and easier at 12½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 12¾c and 2,000 bags do at 11¾c, cost and freight....Opening Call, 11.00 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—August, 500 bags at 11.30c, 750 bags at 11.25c; September, 250 bags at 10.75c, 250 bags at 10.80c, 500 bags at 10.75c, 2,000 bags at 10.70c; October, 250 bags at 10.25c; December, 500 bags at 10.05c, 750 bags at 10c; March, 500 bags at 10c; May, 250 bags at 9.85c. Total, 6,500 bags. Total for day, 6,500 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.90@9.95c; February, 9.90@9.95c; March, 9.90@9.95c; April, 9.85@9.95c; May, 9.85@9.90c; June, 9.80@9.90c; July, 11.65@11.70c; August, 11.20@11.25c; September, 10.70@10.75c; October, 10.20@10.25c; November, 10.05@10.15c; December, 9.95@10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and much lower on reports of rains in Texas, with free local realizing, and near months 21@23 points down, while new crop was 13@16 points off; Liverpool was quiet at 4@5 points decline; spot was 5-16c lower and without sales....Middling Gulf, 7 7-16c; middling uplands, 7 3-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
July	6.80@6.81	6.92	6.83	1,700
August	6.79@..	6.92	6.77	46,800
September	6.41@6.42	6.49	6.39	14,000
October	6.38@6.34	6.40	6.32	35,200
November	6.30@6.31	6.35	6.28	15,800
December	6.32@6.33	6.35	6.31	48,200
January	6.35@6.36	6.40	6.33	29,400
February	6.39@6.40	6.43	6.38	2,500
March	6.42@6.44	6.48	6.40	7,500
April	.. @..	6.44	6.44	100
Total				201,200

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 565 bales, against 822 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is very little change in the general position of the market; strictly choice marrow in large-sized barrels, suitable for export, are commanding $1.15; shippers are passing by the small-sized barrels, and these have to be shaded a little in order to find buyers; medium are ruling dull and rather weak, with outside quotation extreme; pea held up pretty well, and strictly choice kidney is also fairly steady, with a moderate export demand; most of the turtle soup beans have been closed out of first hands, and there is a steadier feeling in consequence; no interest in low grades; California Lima still unsettled; would decline under any pressure to sell; green peas remain dull. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1.02½@$1.05; do, pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, red kidney, $1.02½@$1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.15@$1.20; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, Lima, California, $1.72½@$1.75; green peas, 70@72½c; do, bags, 67½@70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

BUTTER—Fancy about steady, as receipts were not as heavy as anticipated; demand moderate. We quote: Creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—A firmer opening, but the tone was easy toward the close, as following the light demand; State, large, full cream, 5¼@6¾c; small, new, 5¼@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Fancy stock scarce; firm....State, 18¼c; Western, 10½@12¼c; do, case, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in liberal supply, and mostly of medium and small size; such move slowly; choice large will sell and might exceed quotations; far Southern peaches are in heavy supply and lower; many lots are going into cold storage for lack of outlet; very few of the offerings exceed $1@$1.50 per carrier; Delaware and Maryland peaches in light supply, but very few are of good quality and sales are slow; Southern Le Conte pears are easier; all kinds of Southern grapes are dull, and even the best lots move slowly; inferior qualities are greatly neglected; choice large and fresh blackberries would do better, but most of the receipts are very soft and poor, and offered at any bid; huckleberries still very low; currants large in poor order and hard to sell; raspberries are less plenty, but most of them are below fancy to-day, and prices show little change; muskmelons of common quality very hard to sell, and those are very few that are good; watermelons in fair demand, but we see none good enough to bring former outside quotations. We quote: Apples, near-by, hand-picked, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, windfalls, 75c@$1; do, Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 60@85c; peaches, Southern, fancy, large, per carrier, 75c@$2; do, inferior, $1.25@$1.50; do, small and common, 75c@$1; Maryland and Delaware, large, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, small, 45@65c; pears, Le Conte, Southern, per bbl, $2@$3.50; near-by, green, per bbl, $1.50@$2; cherries, sour, per lb, 5@7c; plums, Florida, Japanese, per carrier, $1.50@$2; wild goose, Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 4@6c; Beach, 3@5c; grapes, North Carolina, per carrier, 50c@$1.50; do, South Carolina, Moore's Early, $1.50@$1.65; do, Niagara, $1.50; do, Delaware, per basket

THE CONVENTION CLOSED

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS SAY GOOD-BYE TO WASHINGTON.

Three Great Meetings in the White Tents Yesterday—The Armenian Demonstration an Influential One—Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Societies—Their Method Approved by the Presidents of Twenty-eight Divisions.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The last day's session of the Fifteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention began today at the appointed hour in the three white tents simultaneously after the usual sunrise prayer meetings. President Clark, Treasurer Shaw, and Trustee Wayland Hoyt presided. It was a day reserved for missionaries. Addresses were made in tents Williston and Endeavor by a number of foreign delegates, India, China, Africa, Asia, England, and the countries of Continental Europe being represented. Among other missionaries, Goll of Africa, Rutnam of India, Bentley of China, and Hildner of Germany spoke.

The chief interest of the day centred in the Armenian demonstration in tent Washington. An Armenian Relief Committee has been at work all the week stirring up enthusiasm among the delegates. Special Armenian relief flags and badges have been spread over the city, and they appear everywhere in the decorations in street cars and on the headdresses and lapels of the delegates. Three Armenian missionaries are here, one being Secretary Green of the National Relief Committee and the others being Ladies Margaret W. Leitch of Ceylon and Rebecca Kirkorian of Turkey just returned from the scene of the atrocities. These three spoke to an immense crowd of sympathizing Endeavorers to-day in tent Washington.

The Board of Trustees of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor held its final meeting for the year to-day in its room at the Ebbitt House, and formally wound up the business of this convention. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing thanks to the capital city of Washington for its welcome to the committee of 1896 for its services; to Sergeant at Arms Bright of the United States Senate and the Capitol Police; to the Marine Band, to the police, to the choir of 4,000, to the press, to the Government of the United States for the use of the White Lot, to Col. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings, and to the motormen, drivers, and conductors of the street railroads of Washington.

The Trustees were gratified during the meeting by the reception of a signed statement bearing the names of nearly every State union of Christian Endeavor societies, approving their administration of affairs of the society, and indorsing their system of government.

This statement was called forth by an agitation started in some parts of the West and continued there for several years, seeking to effect a change in the management of the societies. No criticism has been directed against officers or Trustees by the agitators. The aim was to secure a representative form of government in the society. At present all power over the affairs of the society is vested in the Board of Trustees and their officers, and the board is self-perpetuating. Some of the Western Endeavorers want to change this system so that vacancies in the board should be filled by election, either in the conventions or by the local unions.

Opposition to this proposed change found expression to-day in this formal statement, which bears the signatures of twenty-eight State Union Presidents, and the expression is so emphatic that the agitation for a change of system is not likely to be heard from again for some time. The statement was based upon a conference between the Trustees and the Presidents of the State and provincial unions. It recites that the signers are convinced "that generally speaking, the conduct of the Christian Endeavor movement has been most wise, and in obedience to manifest providential leadings. The movement has been signally blessed in the self-sacrifice and devotion of those who originated, and have so faithfully served it as officers and Trustees of the United Society."

It declares that the officers and Trustees have not assumed legislative functions, or controlled the Christian Endeavor movement, except to direct it into channels of large development and usefulness. "While they have been a conserving influence, they have been of open mind and willing spirit, seeking only the best interests of the cause."

The statement further says that the Christian Endeavor is not an institution, but a movement. The very simplicity of its organization, its freedom from machinery, combined with high character, sober judgment, and willingness to gain light from every rightful source are the part of the Christian Trustees have done much to lift it to its present high position of influence. It indorses the recent council of the Trustees of the United Society and Presidents of State and Provincial Unions, as a wise step in the progress of the movement, and recommends that such a council be made a permanent feature in connection with successful international conventions.

This statement bears the signatures of the following State Presidents: C. A. Barbour, New-York; J. T. McCrory, Pennsylvania; C. Stanley, Minnesota; New Jersey, Michigan; W. P. Taylor, Alabama; A. D. Kinzer, Iowa; T. G. Langdale, South Dakota; Cora B. Bickford, Maine; Miles M. Shand, District of Columbia; Robert J. Caskey, Utah; T. J. Conner, Arkansas; T. F. Barber, Colorado; A. F. McGregor, Ontario; Arthur D. Thaeler, North Carolina; Edward T. Root, Maryland; L. J. Kirkpatrick, Indiana; J. Clement French, New-Jersey; Henry Martyn Grant, South Carolina; Willard Elliott, Florida; W. G. Fennell, Connecticut; Joseph Brown Turner, Delaware; L. G. Leffingwell, Wisconsin; John Hall, Vermont; Samuel W. Marsh, Rhode Island; O. C. Sargent, New-Hampshire; Joan D. Ellis, Kentucky; Fred F. Morse, Louisiana, and Harry Omar Scott, Nebraska.

Peanut Combine Broken.

From The Baltimore American.

The threatened dissolution of the big combine known as the Virginia Peanut Association occurred Saturday, and the firms composing the largest combination of capital invested in the peanut trade in the world will do business as separate concerns. The same trust went to pieces last January, and until it was rehabilitated a period of riotous competition, with ruinous prices, prevailed, the dealers being only too glad to get together again. The reorganized association ran along until about a month ago, when several of its members became dissatisfied with the scale of prices at which the goods handled by the combine were sold. This dissatisfaction reached its climax on Thursday, when the Columbian Peanut Company of Norfolk, Va., which was one of the most important members of the association, declared its determination to withdraw from the combine. The decisive action of this company led so many other concerns to declare themselves in favor of individual operation that at a meeting of the association it was decided that the combine should dissolve. Competition will, of course, be rife, but, in view of the present prospects of an extremely short crop, the dealers are confident of their ability to stem the tide without further combination.

A Long-Lived Family.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Bernard Fryer, who died in Royersford, Penn., a few days ago at the age of eighty years, belonged to a family remarkable for length of years. He was one of ten children, and the following are living: Miss Mary Fryer, aged eighty-six; Sarah, widow of John Hendricks, aged eighty-four; Susan, widow of Abraham Hawk, aged seventy-eight; Daniel Fryer, aged seventy-six; Catharine, widow of Garrett Bean, aged seventy-four; Henry Fryer, aged seventy-two, and Christian Fryer, aged seventy. The aggregate years of the seven brothers and sisters is 520 years. The father of these children was Christian Fryer of Skippack, Penn., who died there in 1876, aged ninety-one years.

Many Deaths in Rochester.

From The Rochester Democrat, July 12.

The extraordinarily large death rate during the last few weeks was very slightly diminished last week, as is shown by the reports made to the Health Department. The whole number was 52, against 58 for the preceding week, and 41 for the corresponding week of 1895. Last week 24 of the deceased were under one year of age, 2 were between one year and five years, 6 were between sixty and seventy years, and 4 were over seventy years. The principal causes were: Cholera infantum, 16; cancer, 7; drowning, 4; phthisis, 3; heart disease, 3.

PICTURES OF THE BOOTH FAMILY.

A Baltimorean's Collection to be Given to the Players' Club.

From the Baltimore American.

One of the finest collection of portraits of the Booths is owned by Mr. James Young, Jr., a young tragedian, of this city.

The collection of the Booth pictures which Mr. Young has been fortunate enough to gather is one of the best in existence. Many have never been seen by the public, and several of the rarest have never been published. The Players' Club of New-York has some paintings of Edwin Booth worth vast sums, because of the reputation of the artists; but Mr. Young's collection presents more completeness. The rarest picture and the rarest in existence of the elder Booth is a daguerreotype taken at an earlier age than any picture now extant. The public has the impression from the published portraits of Booth pere that he was a man with a severe countenance, square jaws, and forbidding expression. These were taken in later life, after the sad accident that ruined forever the classic outlines of his noble features. It happened in Charleston that he was struck by a fellow-player; the blow resulted in the breaking of his nose and nearly prematurely ending a brilliant career. Gould, the biographer of the tragedian, in speaking of his appearance, says: "His face was originally cast in the antique Roman mold, and presents a singular resemblance to the portraits of Michael Angelo." The persons who saw Booth in the first flush of manhood dwelt much upon his physical beauty. The picture is the only one in existence taken before the unfortunate accident, and bears out the eulogistic descriptions of his eminently handsome face. Mr. A. M. Palmer had a copy of it made for his personal use, and when the daguerreotype was exhibited at the Players' it was viewed with considerable interest. In comparing this portrait of the young man, who was then "stretching the utmost reaching of his soul" to obtain the goal of his ambition, with those taken when he was the greatest of living actors, it would be difficult to recognize in them the same man.

The next portrait worthy of mention is one of the three oil paintings in existence of the elder Booth taken from life. It is a life-size three-quarter picture, and represents him as Richard III., which character was most popular with the public, but was, some suppose, his favorite with the tragedian. This painting was the personal property of Mrs. Booth, who presented it to a friend, in whose possession it remained for nearly fifty years, when it became the property of its present owner. It has been widely copied, an engraving of it appearing in The Century, and another representing the frontispiece in "Booth's Life," by his daughter Asia.

What must certainly be interesting to every one is the picture of the mother of the Booth family, of that oft-talked-of and famous family, the mother of him to whom the American theatre owes much of its present glory, and the mother of that misguided genius, John Wilkes Booth. This picture of Mrs. Booth gives us an idea of the placid nature, revealing the cause of the influence she exerted over her husband and children.

Of pictures of the Booth children, there are ten in all. The eldest, Junius Brutus, Jr., resembles in a marked degree the later portraits of his father. Most of his life was spent as an actor in California, but he attained no eminence in the profession.

Of the two daughters, Rosalie was the oldest and the second child. She, too, was much like her father. Rosalie never married, and died only a few years ago.

That three is a fortunate number seems to find strength in the fact that the third child was Edwin. The picture of him was taken about 1865, with his little daughter, Edwina, at the age of three, standing by his knee. She is the present Mrs. Grossman. In speaking of Edwin one can only echo the sentiments expressed by the late Lawrence Barrett: "Eulogy and praise stand mute in the presence of such merit."

Asia Booth, like her brother Edwin, inherited much of the family beauty, but, strange to say, none of the desire for histrionic fame was inherited by the daughters, though they were much interested in everything theatrical, and it is said that Asia would not marry John Sleeper Clarke until he had promised to adopt the dramatic profession. Judging from what we know of the early enthusiasm of John Sleeper for the stage, the promise entailed no sacrifice on his part. These two sisters present beautiful characters. From the biography of her father, written by Asia, one may discover a literary gift which, if continued, would have distinguished her in the realm of letters.

A singular coincident with John Wilkes, the next child, is to be found in the fact that he was an exact counterpart of the picture of the elder Booth taken in his youth, and that it was he who inherited the erratic temperament of his father. It has been acknowledged that John was not vicious, only misguided. Patriotic fervor was a ruling passion of the family. Even the grandfather revered and hallowed the names of Brutus, John Wilkes, and Washington, to such an extent of enthusiasm that the children of two generations received the names of his idols. An old lady, now ninety years of age, who lived on the adjoining farm to the Booths in Harford County, Md., was devoted to the children. In speaking of John, she said, with a tear in her eye: "I loved the boy dearly. I knew him from baby-hood, and he was always so kind, tender hearted, and good. He would have joined the army but for the promise he made his mother. Many times he has toddled over to our house to get a slice of bread with a thick layer of sugar."

Life at "the farm" was held so sacred that no one was allowed even food to harm the birds or squirrels, and it therefore seems strange that these principles, which were instilled into his youthful mind, did not take deeper root. But then it is the oft-told story—patriotic fervor reaching to madness. An extract from a recently published letter of Edwin's seems to settle the matter. "John was a rattle-pated fellow, filled with quixotic notions. We regarded him as a good-hearted, harmless, though wild-brained boy, and used to laugh at his patriotic froth whenever secession was discussed. That he was insane on that one subject no one who knew him well can doubt. He possessed rare dramatic talent."

The youngest and the sole survivor of the family is Joseph A. Booth, a physician, living at Long Branch.

Mr. Young's collection is not limited to the Booths, but in his possession are rare portraits of other great players, notably Garrick and Kean, all of which, together with his theatrical library, he will present to the Players' Club of New-York, of which he is a member.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 13—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, not so warm in the middle of the day Tuesday, westerly to southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair Tuesday morning, probably thundershowers in the afternoon, continued high temperature Tuesday, westerly to southwesterly winds, cooler at night and Wednesday. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, followed by showers on the coast, continued high temperature, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, continued high temperature, southerly to southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, light thundershowers, southerly to southwesterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair Tuesday morning, followed by thundershowers in the afternoon, light to fresh variable winds. ILLINOIS and INDIANA, fair, cooler in northern portion, becoming southerly winds, variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, threatening weather, with light showers, light to fresh variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, light to fresh northeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, threatening weather Tuesday afternoon, variable winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, followed by showers and cooler weather Tuesday afternoon or night, southerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, light showers, southeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, threatening weather, easterly winds. IOWA, fair, cooler Tuesday afternoon, southwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by thundershowers in extreme eastern portion, southerly to southwesterly winds.

KANSAS, fair, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, preceded by showers in extreme northern portion, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, showers, followed by fair Tuesday night, cooler, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, cooler in northern portion, winds becoming northwesterly.

The area of high pressure has settled over the Gulf States, diminishing in magnitude. The storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Upper and Middle Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys, the lower lake region, New-England, the South Atlantic States, and the Southwest.

The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys. Temperatures of 90° have been reported from Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Cairo, New-Orleans, Tampa, Parkersburg, Washington City, and Portland, Me.; 92° at Davenport, Memphis, Vicksburg, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Boston; 94° at Jacksonville and Savannah.

Continued high temperature with occasional thundershowers in the afternoon may be expected in the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

A FLUTTER IN THE BALKANS.

Little States That Base Great Hopes on the Downfall of Turkey.

Vienna Dispatch to The London Times.

The fraternization of the august rulers of Servia and Montenegro, which has just been celebrated with becoming pomp and circumstance at Belgrade, and which included a grand military display, will not result in any increase in the Austro-Hungarian war budget. So far as the dual monarchy is concerned, it is infinitely preferable that the sovereigns of the minor Balkan States should be at peace with one another.

The Serbo-Bulgarian war compelled Austria to interfere. It was the intervention of the Austrian Minister at Belgrade that put an end to hostilities. That experience was one which it is desirable to renew as seldom as possible. The aspirations referred to in the toast proposed by the Prince of Montenegro at the banquet given in his honor must be considered as altogether outside the domain of practical politics. In the existing circumstances, Servian unity cannot be anything but a vague ideal of which no trace is to be found in the intercourse of either Servia or Montenegro with the Austro-Hungarian Government. The hope of a great future for a united Servia may be realized in the course of centuries, but for the time being it is merely one of the many dreams that haunt the imagination of the Balkan peoples.

The Prince of Montenegro is a much older man than the King of Servia, and it is only reasonable to suppose that he has privately given his young Servian cousin the full benefit of his mature experience. It is conceivable that in his public utterances Prince Nicholas should have spoken in harmony with popular feeling in Servia. His toast would have fallen flat if it had merely contained counsels of patience and moderation such as he, no doubt, lavished in private conversation with King Alexander. In public he might have gone a good deal further than he actually did without disturbing the equanimity of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. It is not at all likely that a sober-minded, shrewd politician like the Prince of Montenegro, after long intercourse with the Emperor Francis Joseph, would play the part of a firebrand in Servia. Favorable results are, on the contrary, to be expected from his visit to Belgrade.

The manifold symptoms of restlessness reported from the Balkan Peninsula admit of no doubt as to the impatience of those who consider themselves the legitimate heirs of the moribund Turk. It is difficult to persuade them that, whatever may happen in the meanwhile, the final distribution of Ottoman territory will take place in virtue of an agreement among the great powers, even if it is preceded by a European war. The delusion is unfortunate, as it has led some of them to make military preparations far beyond their means, which are bound to result in financial and economical ruin.

There seems to be at present quite a flutter in the various Balkan capitals in premature anticipation of the break-up of the Turkish Empire. It would be extremely interesting to consult the different maps which each of these little States has sketched out for itself containing the extension of territory which they expect will accrue to them when the day of settlement comes. They refuse to believe that the status quo is to be maintained. After vainly endeavoring to obtain promises of eventual assistance from one or the other of the great powers, it is said that they now contemplate falling back upon what some sort of project for confederation, all such schemes must, however, be taken for what they are worth, and that is not much.

MEMORIES OF AKASHEH.

English Troops Encamped Where the Queen of Sheba May Have Bathed.

Soudan Correspondence in The London News.

Akasheh is a place haunted by faded memories of bygone glory. On its west bank are sulphur baths, reputed some of the oldest known in the world. These baths, it would seem, were much frequented by invalids from far and wide, and had a wonderful reputation. Down on the river bank, at some little distance from the springs, may be seen big troughs cut in the rocks, where presumably the bathers after the cure were wont to remove, with fair river water, some of the sulphurous element from their systems.

Great personages visited the bath; Josephus mentions it, and I would lay odds that Belkess herself, Queen of Sheba, called in here on her way to King Solomon in the hope—vain alas!—that the famous springs might help her in the matter of that ugly hirsute disfigurement of the feet and ankles that Eastern historians attribute to her.

To-day Akasheh is as little commendable as a health resort as it is ill frequented as a place of pilgrimage. For this it was, in early Moslem times, a famous Ziaret, accounted, as I am assured—I have here no means of sifting the story—second only in sacred repute to the Holy City itself. For this statement I do not vouch, but that the place is still held in high esteem of importance was shown on the occasion of the recent Red Sea numbers of persons, secure in the presence of the troops, flocked to Akasheh from all down the river to worship in the mosque adjoining the holy tomb.

It is tenantless now, this mosque, and the story of its abandonment has a pathetic interest. When in 1886 it was decided to make Wadi Halfa the frontier town, and all troops south of that point were withdrawn, the Akasheh camp was perforce broken up. But the holy man of Akasheh who served the mosque and had been for a great number of years esteemed a saint of high renown, refused altogether to abandon his Ziaret, nor could any persuasion move him from his purpose.

He remained behind, and when some time afterward the dervishes occupied the place news came to us that, after refusing to acknowledge the Mahdi, the old sheik had been killed. This simple story was made more complete by a pathetic chapter only the other day. As on my return from Akasheh I rode with my companion up a broad khor that strikes the river at Melikeh-Nassr, our intention being to find a way through the hills of Ambigol Wells, we came suddenly on Major Burn Murdoch and his cavalry, who had been making a reconnoissance in a southeasterly direction through several little-frequented khors.

He had just made a curious find, Major Burn Murdoch told us—a skeleton lying with its head pillowed on several old and quaintly illuminated Korans. Probably, he thought, it would be found to be that of the holy man of Akasheh. The intermediate incidents of this melancholy tale may never be known—whether the sheik was wounded, whether he had been driven into the hills, or, again, had been trying to escape and had fallen exhausted in this khor. But there is a noble pathos about this episode of an old man dying for his faith and composing himself for his last sleep with his head pillowed on his master's words that calls for something more than one's respect.

The "Viewy Folk."

From The Fortnightly Review.

Like Japanese fireworks which break out into all manner of shapes, these viewy folk adopt and make their own every subject under the sun. They have their views on education, which they think should be conducted so and so—counter to the general plan. Perhaps the father and grandfather of this section was the elder Montaigne, who had his little son taught to speak in colloquial Latin long before he knew a word of his native French, and would not allow him to be awakened other than by the soft strains of gentle music. Among ourselves some parents begin serious instruction at three, and point with pride to the infant prodigy who knows the letters he cannot pronounce and the words he can read only in vocal hieroglyphics. Another lets his child run agate till he is eight or nine, and when most little lads are in their Cicero he is teaching his the alphabet. At third keeps his son at home, tied to the apron strings of women—educated by women—his playmates, girls—his toys, dolls—his amusement, worsted work, till, at fourteen, he is emphatically no more a boy in essential manliness than are his sisters. A fourth has his girls educated by a tutor, and taught all the boyish pastimes and pursuits from the beginning.

All these have views, which they translate into action for the problematic benefit of their unfortunate offspring. And again, that poor, dear, mishandled common sense gets overlaid and smothered, and society counts one more bundle of failures, because sundry parents were of the number of the viewy folk of the world. Some parents will not send their sons to school, and some will not keep their daughters at home. Some believe in moral suasion and abandon authority as a bugaboo of the past, and others pat the shade of Solomon on the back, and hold to the rod as the best schoolmaster there is. Some make education of more account than health or development, and some make the animal superior to the man. So they go on; all acting out their views, and all impervious to reason and blind to results. The experience of others leaves them cold and unconvinced, and they take their parental responsibility so seriously as to make it all askew. But then—there are their views, and short of a thunderbolt, heaven itself cannot destroy them.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for a Mr. Stiebel the four-story dwelling 117 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. McGowan sold, under foreclosure, at $8,000, to the plaintiffs, the Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 86 (formerly 59) Jefferson Street, west side, 64.3 feet north of South Street, 11.10 by 69 by 12.5 by 69.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian, auction sale, 124 lots adjoining the new One Hundred and Eighty-third Street Railway station, on Webster and Vanderbilt Avenues, One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets and Tiebout and Valentine Avenues.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, John H. Judge referee, northwest corner of Beech Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 96 by 100, with one-story attic and basement frame building on westerly end.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean referee, 222 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 335 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $12,120.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson referee, 168 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 75 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,750.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly referee, 428, 430, 432, 434, and 438 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 236.1 feet west of Avenue A, five five-story brick tenements, the first 26.9 by 100.5, and the others each 26.10 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $4,110; on prior mortgage, $65,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 275 Water Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, by John Pettit of Orange, N. J., owner; cost, $18,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Potter Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, by William Gully of 537 Third Avenue; cost, $4,775.

Locust Avenue, 46.1 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame workshop, &c., by John and Charles Shipway, owners; cost, $200.

Tier Avenue, north side, City Island, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Mary A. Delmour of 116 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $4,500; also, a one-and-one-half-story frame barn; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, for five four-story brick flats, by Jesse Hazell, owner; cost, $75,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Frank Lockwood, owner; cost, $7,000.

No. 200 West Forty-second Street, by John P. Windolph of 331 West Thirty-first Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

No. 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, owners, alterations to a two-and-one-half-story brick and frame house for children; cost, $3,000.

No. 38 East Thirty-third Street, by Mrs. George A. Wheelock of 125 East Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 8 West Seventy-second Street, by John S. Huyler of 14 West Seventy-second Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Sixth Avenue, north side, 396.1 feet east of Anthony Avenue, by Joseph Gummuler, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 136 feet south of George Street, by George Beckmann of 883 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a one-and-one-half-story frame stable; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 13.

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; William Neckermann and wife to Charles Spengler $8,000

105TH ST, n s, 1.97 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x100.9; Marie J. Sparling to Clementina A. Duffie 1

103D ST, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100; Marie J. Sparling to same 9,100

COLUMBUS AV, 781 and 785 West 98th St; Thomas Hamill to Thomas Marron.. 2,500

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 25x irregular to 121st St; James H. Jones to the Teachers College City of New-York.

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x irregular; Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors and trustees, to John M. Linck 24,500

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 290 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; James L. Scott and wife to Patrick J. Owens 3,700

FAIRMOUNT PALACE, s s, 297.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x70.8x25x72.3; William H. Booth and wife to Ann Mullany 3,300

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Fannie Goodman 39,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of Duane St; Samuel T. Peters, as trustee, to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees 190,000

ESSEX ST, n e corner Division St, 127.9x25x114.8x28; Abraham B. Cox as executor and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

2ND ST, 232 to 238 West; Austen G. Fox, referee, to Alanson Cary 23,000

WASHINGTON ST, 234, 238, 240, and 252; Park Place, 94; 1st Av, 1,705 to 1,709; Spruce St, 390 and 392; 2d Av, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; Beach St, 68; 92d St, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; 82d St, 119 West; s s of 92d St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; 1st Av, s e corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; 2d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 50.8x219x100.8 x irregular; 91st St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; 2d Av, s w corner of 88th St, 100.8x150, and Lexington Av, s s, 75.8 ft n of 88th St, 25x100; Mary R. King and another to Ellen King 1

PARK PLACE, n e s, 98.4 ft n w of Broadway, 26.6x76.1x26.10x75.9; Greenwich St, 99 n of Barclay St, 41.9x42.3x42.5x40.7; Park Place, 101; Washington St, 251; West St, 202; Jay St, 53; Rivington St, n s, 66.3 ft w of Allen St, 22.1x75; Rivington St, 62; Allen St, 159; Suffolk St, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 25x100; 93d St, n s, 319 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; 90th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Lexington Av, s e corner of 89th St, 25.8x100; n e corner of 1st Av and 90th St, 50.8x94; 3d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 125.8x110; Mary R. King and another to Alice Davis 1

BROADWAY, 243, and 2½ Murray St; Greenwich St, 302; West St, 152; Harrison St, 47 and 49; Avenue A, n w corner of 92d St, 50.8x94; 91st St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.8; 1st Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 100x94; Avenue A, w s, 50.8 ft s of 92d St, 25x94; 1st Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x94, and n w corner of 2d Av and 91st St, 100.8x200; Alice Davis to Mary R. King 1

KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 92 and 93, map of Downing estate; Mary Seiferd to John F. Downing 1,000

139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 50x156.1 x irregular; Gottfried Schrenk to Mary J. Fredericks and Catharine Dunn 1

154TH ST, s s, Lot 539, map of the Village of Morrisania, &c.; same to same 1

LEXINGTON AV, 680; Eugene M. Boeheim and wife to Gustav Uhlig 10

ALEXANDER AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25x99.6; Emelia C. Lange to Louis B. Lange 1

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer 6,000

JUMEL TERRACE, s w corner of 162d St, 184.3x100; William W. Watkins and wife to Joseph and Charles Watkins, two-thirds part 1

TRINITY AV, n s, 177.5 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x90; Fritz Horn to Emma Horn 1

134TH ST, n s, 290 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; also n s of 134th St, 340 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Eva A. Bell to William J. Nicklas 1

135TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100; Abner C. Thomas, referee, to James Rogers 2,050

120TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x100; Maria J. Sperling to Clementina A. Duffie 6,500

119TH ST, n s, 231 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; Richard Dudensing to August Jacob 1

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; George F. Donovan to Herman K. Weaver, exchange property 1

4TH AV, n w corner of 17th st, 142x78.7x irregular; Mayer Kahrs and wife to Richard Deeves 1

69TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; Clementine Sostman to Julia Marx 28,500

61ST ST, n s, 146 ft w of 10th Av, 27x100.5; William W. Taylor to Ellen J. Taylor 1

3D AV, 974; Louise Friess to Samuel Frank and another, mar-third part 10

49TH ST, 256 East; Mary Raby to Rachel Redelsheimer 2

2D AV, 1,746; August Jacob and wife to Richard Dudensing, Jr. 1

79TH ST, 136 East; Julia Vogel to Bernhard Klingenstein 1

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Townsend Underhill, as acting trustee, to William Neckermann 1

Leases Recorded.

FURNIVAL, Edward, to Henry C. Jenkins; s e corner of 5th Av and 118th St, 3 years $1,200

LALLY, Mary E., to Isidor Michaels and another; 247 and 249 East 121st St, 5 years 750

LIGHTE, Charles, to Moritz Tolk; s w corner of Canal and Ludlow St, 10 years. 3,100

MAXWELL, Robert C., to Maxwell & Dempsey; 534 Water St, 3 years 1,440

MOSER, George J., to Christian Krimmel; 1,724 2d Av, 3 years 420

REESE, Henry, to E. G. Soltmann; 421 East 53d St, 2 2-3 years 840

WRIGHT, Henry L., to Frank McCourt; 677 6th Av, s w corner of 39th St, 5 years 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Ann, to Alice S. H. Davies, executrix of John M. Davies; e s of West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 100th st, 1 year $5,000

BROCKNER, Jane O., E., and Margaret, S. E. Symes, and Mary E. E. Pumfrey to trustees of Richard Arnold, deceased; n e corner of 3d Av and Cedar St, 3 years 20,000

DUDENSING, Richard, Jr., to Carl Fischer; n e corner of 2d Av and 91st St, 2½ years 5,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to Abraham Stern; e s of Grand St, 50 ft n of Forsyth St, 6 months 3,000

FLYNN, Annie, to Sarah L. Morgan; n s of 5th Av, Lot 499, map of Wakefield, 3 years 3,500

FRANK, Samuel, William C., and Gustave, to Gustavus Sidenberg and others; 974 3d Av, 5 years 35,000

FOERSCHNER, Valentine, and wife to Joseph Hess; n w s of Sedgwick Av, 289.7 ft n e of Perot St, 3 years 2,500

GOODMAN, Fannie, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 28½ and 30 Front St, 1 year 12,000

HILLIARD, Caroline M., to William B. Davenport; s w corner of Grand and Chrystie Sts, 3 years 6,500

HEIMSOTH, William, and wife to George H. Byrd; 168 Pearl St, 5 years 35,000

HIRSHFIELD, Paul, to Jonas Hirshfield; 715 to 727 Broadway, lease of privileges, Jemand 1,000

HAFELFINGER, John, to Jacob Salathe; s s of 88th St, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, all title, 1 year 500

KROEGER, Anna S., to William L. Flanagan, as managing director; e s of Macdougal St, 160 ft n of Prince St, demand 3,000

KAUSKI, Catherine, to Harriet P. Brown; s s of 120th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 300

LINCK, John M., to Walter S. Schaefer and others, executors, &c., of P. W. Schaefer; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 135th St, 2 years 22,500

LEWIN, Magdalena, to John Dorr; centre line of Jackson Av, 100 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and F. Lewine to executors, &c., of Abner B. Cox; n e corner of Essex and Division Sts, 3 years 40,000

McMAHON, John, to John Campion; 306 East Broadway, 3 years 5,000

MACKEY, Francis P., to Isaac Butler; e s of Bareto St, 212.3 ft n of Spofford St, 5 years 2,200

McQUADE, Mary, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Southern Boulevard, 210.5 ft n of King's Bridge Road, installments 750

MORSE, Franklin E., to George L. Morse; n s of 45th St, 306 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 1,000

MULVIHILL, Cornelius J., and wife to Steffen Dieckmann; n s of 75th St, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 3 months, (4 mortgages) 6,000

OSTEN, Frederick K., and wife to Sophie E. Eppens; s w corner of Washington and North Moore Sts, 5 years 9,000

PROSE, Andrew, to Anna Krumwiede; s s of 123d St, 218.9 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years 3,000

ROTH, Uslena, to Mary A. Myers; w s of St. Lawrence Av, 231.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years 1,500

SHAW, Adelaide A., to Equitable Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of East Broadway, 52.4 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year 5,000

SANFORD, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 130 to 134 Charlton St, 1 year 15,000

SCHMIDT, Louisa M., to Joseph Muller and another; s e corner of 1st Av and 12th St, 1 year 1,000

REDMOND, Michael, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 93 and 94, Block B, and Lots 241 and 242, Block F, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 966

SMEDES, John W., to Annie Troman; s s of 10th Av, 72.6 ft w of 5th St, Wakefield, 3 years 1,600

STAPLEFF, Mary, to Georg Fritz; s s of 39th St, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 2,500

Tipping, Edward, and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 94th St, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 6 months 2,000

UECKERMANN, Nicholas, to trustee of Sidney S. Harris; n s of 105th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 6,250

WOOD, James E., to Annie Troman; 10th Av, now street, east of Lot 210